SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1882.

DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER ON THE TUNIS CREDITS.

PARIS, Dec. 11.

M. GAMBETTA yesterday made his first speech in the Senate, and had his first oratorical encounter for some years with the Duc de Broglie. The way in which he acquitted himself justifies what may always be hoped for from a man of M. Gambetta's powers of adaptation—viz., that he will learn how to steer the State vessel. M. de Broglie was bound to speak, for the Opposition could not let the Tunis credits be voted in silence, and both he and his colleagues gave the debate its proper tone by making reservations only as to the future solutions. The Opposition, unless it wishes to be deemed unpatriotic, cannot discuss the Tunis question except with great prudence, and this they evidently felt, while M. Gambetta had the tact and good taste to avoid a dictatorial tone and to use statesmanlike language. His very fair success was better than the stormy plaudits he is accustomed to in the Lower House. The discussion, though necessarily a simple passage at arms, was the best way of proving the utility of a body which can argue a delicate question with perfect courtesy and uphold the best traditions of the French Tribune.

The Duc de Broglie, in opening the debate, vindicated the right of a body threatened by projects of mutilation and invited to commit suicide to discuss the Tunisian occupation in its bearings on the security of Algeria and on relations with foreign Powers, but remarked that, as M. Gambetta had deferred such a debate in the Chamber, he would do the same in the Senate. He admitted that the present Cabinet had not created the present situation, but maintained that M. Proust having been the reporter on the Bardo Treaty, while M. Gambetta enjoyed such influence that the expedition must have had his assent and had recently proposed in the Chamber a resolution endorsing the treaty, the Cabinet was to a certain extent responsible. This, however, would be *summum jus* ("and *summa injuria*," interposed M. Gambetta). The Duke agreed with M. Gambetta that the country was bound by the treaty, but sarcastically added that, any treaty being revocable by the contracting parties, it would be quite possible to revoke this if France chose to abandon those kindly and affectionate, but too pursuasive, methods of placing an army and artillery under the Bey's windows and giving him three hours to decide. If M. Gambetta, instead of desiring a simple protectorate, deemed it proper to imitate the English Cabinet, which, finding a question imprudently raised by its predecessor, had arranged a compromise honourable for both parties, difficulties would not be raised by the Bey. His own opinion, indeed, was that it was easier to revise the treaty than to execute it. He would now, however, simply ask when Government would submit its promised scheme to Parliament, and in what way Parliament would be able to deal with the re-organization of Tunis, adding a hope that Parliament would not, as hitherto, find the matter so far advanced as to render illusory its right of examination. The Duke then commented on the dissimulation of intentions and facts practised by the late Cabinet, and on the moral constraint now resting on the Senate to vote money already spent. He contrasted with this the English debates on Afghanistan and the Transvaal, which were models of true patriotism. He remarked that M. Gambetta had justly condemned annexation, but a protectorate presented exactly the same dangers, both implying a guarantee of the Tunisian debt at exorbitant interest, and he pointed out that the remodelling of taxation advocated by M. Gambetta could not be undertaken without the consent of the Powers interested in the debt guaranteed by such taxation. He doubted the early feasibility of of a partial occupation, and argued that the present occupation was a virtual annexation, specially as foreign relations had been undertaken by France. He did not go as far as M. de Moustier, who said, "If Tunis did not exist it would have to be invented," but inasmuch as it existed, it ought not to be abolished, yet this was involved both in annexation and in a protectorate. If, moreover, the Government scheme of re-organization took the shape of a Bill it would be annexation pure and simple. He would leave diplomatic difficulties untouched, for they had diminished as the French situation had become less brilliant or enviable, and the silence of a certain Power, which was construed as encouragement, might mean, "If France, who is not without difficulties in Europe, thinks it necessary to create another in Africa that is her look out"—which construction he submitted to the Government in the treatment of questions affecting the equilibrium of European forces.

M. Gambetta said, that speaking as he did, for the first time before the Senate, he was glad to be able to declare openly how necessary he esteemed the existence of that body in the Republican system. The inconsiderate and exaggerated attacks, of which the Senate had been a victim, could neither incriminate nor even modify the intentions of men, who, like himself, spoke, not only in their own name, but in the name of a sincere and loyal Government. The Government might say that what it desired under limited and well considered conditions was the consolidation of the Upper House and the increase of its prestige by placing it in harmony and no longer in conflict with the Assembly elected by universal suffrage. He would say no more on this subject. He had only wished to express himself as of the Duc de Broglie's opinion on the necessity of an Upper House. The Duke had asked whether he declined the responsibility of the past as he described it. He could only accept it with reservations, protesting against the idea that without the burden of office he had the entire responsibility. He did not deny responsibility, but he accepted it only for what he did and said. So much for the past. He had been asked when he intended laying before Parliament the schemes for the re-organization of Tunis. He replied that the military occupation being near an end he thought he might, by means of a demand for a vote of credit, bring the question before the Chambers in the beginning of February. As regarded the financial question, he remarked that, in agreement with the Powers, the same might be done for the Tunisian debt as had already been done for Egyptian finances without disturbing the bond of vassalage between the Porte and Egypt. Then he was asked whether he was going to undertake the charge of the Tunisian debt. Singularly exaggerated fears were entertained on this subject. All the Government desired was to protect French savings invested abroad, and it was with that object it asked for time to consider what would be the best solution. The question would be seriously considered and Parliament would in due time be called upon to give its opinion. As to the Duke's remarks on diplomatic relations, he had nothing but what was reassuring to say of the intentions of foreign Governments. England had recognized the Bardo Treaty, and he thought that with Italy also an arrangement might be arrived at which would give sufficient satisfaction to their common interests. Other Governments were well aware of the cordiality of France, and he hoped with patience and moderation to be able to put an end to the conflicts which had arisen on the subject. The Duc de Broglie had cited the example of Mr. Gladstone, who, on coming into office, did not hesitate, in spite of the feelings he must have provoked among that proud and tenacious people—the more proud and tenacious in adversity—to propose a policy of withdrawal. The Duc de Broglie had extolled that policy, and so did he, but he would adhere to the Bardo Treaty, which had much resemblance to it. Here he quoted several clauses of the Transvaal Treaty, relative to the suzerainty of England, the right to have an English resident, the right to pass troops through the country in time of war or on threats of war, and the control of external relations. The resemblance between the two treaties were so striking that one could scarcely blame the one without reflecting blame on the other. As to the losses experienced in the Tunisian campaign, they had been grossly exaggerated; the truth was that scarcely 1,100 men had been lost in that campaign. The Bardo Treaty was binding on the country, and would continue to bind it till it had found honourable means, conformable to its interests, of disengaging itself, and by this he meant not that the treaty should be torn up, but that its execution should be secured by more precise provisions on which Parliament would have to decide as well as to provide the ways and means for carrying them out.

The Duc de Broglie accepted with pleasure M. Gambetta's promises, but remarked that only one of his questions had been answered, and he denied the analogy between Tunis and Egypt. He took credit for not touching on diplomatic difficulties, and was quite willing to forget that, when himself in office, he was constantly accused by the Opposition of provoking war with the foreigner. "The dissolution means war," was then the cry.

This allusion to the crisis of 1877 called up M. Gambetta a second time. He could now speak with perfect coolness of words uttered by him in 1877, for he was no stranger to the pacific solution of that crisis. He justified the declaration made by him after the elections that persistency in the policy of resistance to the national verdict involved war, perhaps even civil war, nearly always followed by foreign war. Disclaiming the idea of analogy between Tunis and Egypt, M. Gambetta explained that he had simply cited Egypt in proof of the compatibility of a bondholders' collection of taxes with the Sovereign's independence. He had not committed himself to abolishing the International Commission, which, perhaps, might emerge triumphantly from the ordeal or might be remodelled in its composition and functions. He had merely affirmed the necessity of a financial solution being submitted to Parliament by the Government, without at all pledging himself as to the kind of solution.

This closing the general discussion, a long argument arose on the way in which the late Cabinet met the expenditure, and on the system of book-keeping to be pursued. M. Bocher and M. Buffet sustained the attack, while M. Allain-Targe replied on behalf of the Government. M. Buffet's amendment for lumping together and apart all the Tunisian expenditure was negatived by 170 to 95, and the debate was then adjourned.

PARIS, Dec. 12.

The Senate to-day resumed the discussion of the Tunis credits. M. de Kerdrol on behalf of the Monarchists, read a declaration condemning the way in which money had been expended and troops employed without Parliamentary sanction, as also the military blunders and party considerations which had retarded the successes and added to the trials of the soldiers, declining to reject the credits as a course inconsistent with sympathy for the army and the Budget equilibrium, but protesting against any repetition of the abuses practised. In reply to M. de Kerdrel's declaration M. Gambetta warmly denied that political considerations has prejudiced the plan of campaign and asked whether the Opposition had offered a better plan. The Duc de Broglie smiling at the idea of an Opposition fulfilling the function of a Ministry. M. Gambetta said he was ready to listen to the Military law which the Duke might unfold. While bent on repressing all abuses, he was resolved to defend the generals from unjust attacks. No serious allegations had ever been made against the military management, and if the Opposition were more patriotic they would admit that a difficult campaign had been satisfactorily carried out, and would express satisfaction with the way in which politics had allowed the army to do its duty. M. de Kerdrel hinted that if he himself, as M. Gambetta had said, had gone beyond proper bounds, he was in very good company (meaning that M. Gambetta had been equally intemperate). He vindicated the right of the Opposition to make reservations, especially as the Cabinet had expressly accepted what M. Gambetta had styled "Ministerial heredity"—viz., the responsibility of their predecessors' acts. M. Gambetta retorted by affirming that his liberty of action dated only from the 1st of November. He justified the bringing back of 6,500 of the most exhausted men of the first expedition and the sending of four battalions in their places. The partial evacuation involved led to no disturbance, for the insurrection in the Souez was much later and no political considerations had aggravated the situation of the troops, for whom more solicitude had never been shown. Without considering whether he ought to bear the responsibility or not, he should never hesitate to repel accusations against the military authorities, being sure that this was the defence of a national interest.

This unexpected outburst of wrath at a declaration which had simply repeated in mild language reflections universally passed on General Farre and the late Cabinet, was loudly cheered by the Left. M. de Kerdrel denied that he had said M. Gambetta was officially responsible for what had passed. He had said that M. Gambetta, with more generosity than prudence, had accepted the responsibility of what had passed, and defended the Ministry which had conducted the first operations. Why, indeed, one might ask was that Ministry at his side? (Laughter on the Right, and M. Gambetta remarked that if M. de Kerdrel wanted the debate to degenerate from politics into personalities he was ready to follow him.) He blamed the administration of the War Office, which had recklessly dismissed old African generals, and he took note of the fact that M. Gambetta assumed the responsibility of those acts. Marshal Canrobert regretted that the Prime Minister trying to draw a parallel between what had been done formerly and what had happened recently, had said an expedition had never been better conducted. If his illustrious master, Bugeaud, and his comrades, Lamoriciere and Cavaignac, heard M. Gambetta they would protest against such a statement. (Applause of the Right). M. Gambetta replied that he too applauded Marshal Canrobert. He had never wished to draw a comparison between the operations of these generals and those of to-day. He had only wished to speak of the solicitude of the Administration, which he had defended against unjust accusations. The old troops of Bugeaud, Cavaignac, and Lamoriciere did not need such a wealth of material precautions. They stood fatigues and privations much better. The Marshal, therefore, did not require to refute an opinion he had not expressed. So the credits were then agreed to, 249 voting for them and none against.—*Times.*

FRANCE & MOROCCO.

MADRID, Dec. 9.

THE Morocco question requires the immediate attention of the European Powers interested, unless it is to be permitted to drift into complications which it is the interest of all the parties, without exception, to avoid, if the offical assurances made by France that she has no desire to extend her operations into Morocco may be implicitly accepted. I hear from Tangier, under date the 3rd of December, that the situation of the Emperor of Morocco is exceedingly precarious. A short time since Bou Amema, replying at Tafilet to a Sheik of great importance, who wished to make him responsible for compromising peace between France and Morocco, said, "I am the neighbour of an enemy who has made me abandon my home, imputing to me acts of which he has been the sole cause. Besides, our country is known for its bad Government." My correspondent adds that this is the language not only of Bou Amema but of all, and that the general discontent is so great that little is required to produce an internal conflict, in which the Government of Morocco will be completely shipwrecked unless hostilities are begun with France, the sole remedy which can be found for Mussulman fanaticism. From this it is evident that a conflagration may break out at any moment, which would add a grave Western question to that still smouldering in the East. France very probably would object to a congress, but in order to settle the matter without delay and having sufficiently punished the insurgents and shown her power, she might be induced to except the mediation of the Sultan of Turkey on behalf of his coreigionists if she is really desirous to avoid a war with Morocco and difficulties with England and Spain. *Times-Correspondent.*

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE HORSE GUARDS.

LAST Monday there appeared in the London morning papers, all at once, the following mysterious announcement, which we may take to be of an official character, in the nature of what is termed a *communique*:—"We are authorised to state that in April next, Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley will succeed Sir C. Ellice as Adjutant-General of the Forces. The Adjutant-General will, in the same manner as heretofore, transact his official business under the authority and responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief, the Military Adviser of the Secretary of State. Any previous notices on this subject have been conjectural." The meaning of these words is not plain though the words are plain enough. But why it should have been considered necessary to use them is not at all clear, unless it can be supposed that the author of the composition was desirous of dissipating the erroneous notions of certain organs of the Army reformers, that the Adjutant-General (to be) would transact his official business without any reference to the authority and responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief, the military adviser of the Secretary of State, and that he would drive the coach himself single-handed, boulders or not, over the official route. It must be assumed that the Queen has given her consent to the appointment in advance, and that some unusual circumstances have caused it to be thought by the War Office that a departure from the ordinary practice was essential, in communicating the facts connected with it to the world. A *modus vievnti* has, however, been worked out, apparently, and we are heartily glad of it. The Duke of Cambridge remains at the Horse Guards, the sole authorised and responsible military adviser of the Secretary of State. But how or why did it come to pass that it was considered essential to declare that his Royal Highness had not abrogated his functions, and had not parted with his authority and responsibility? Simply because silly, and ignorant, and injudicious partisans had trumpeted the advent of the incoming Adjutant General with such flourishes as are only accorded to the appearance of sovereign porsons on the stage and had virtually declared that the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief was to figure thenceforth as a subordinate, or secondary functionary, at the Horse Guards, having been set aside for obstinate obstructiveness and inefficiency, and obliged to bow before the genius of Reform. As we said before, we are certain that to no one were these ridiculous and fulsome jubilations more hurtful and painful than to the gallant officer in whose supposed interest they were made, but it was very obvious, indeed, that those who uttered them were not altogether wrong in their "conjectures." The feeble flourish at the end of the *communiqué* that "any previous notices on the subject have been conjectural," might excite a smile, if it were not for very pity's sake at the poorness of the expedient which has been adopted to save appearances. These notices may have been "conjectural" at one time, but they are assuredly justified by the event now, or by the event to come in 1882? It is satisfactory to feel and know that Sir C. Ellies may go to Gibraltar or elsewhere at the end of his prolonged term with a clear conscience, in regard to the performance of his duty as Adjutant-General on the lines of strict subordination and propriety, for there is the official assurance that he is now working, "as heretofore," under the authority of the Military Adviser of the Secretary of State. It might be remembered that all the improvements which have been announced without a word of thanks to the Commander-in-Chief or to the Adjutant-General have been worked out by the Duke of Cambridge in the time of Sir C. Ellice's occupancy of his present position, but no heed seems to have been taken of that point by the "organists." If the War-office coach should be upset now on the road with the Duke on the box, all the world will be called on to note the fact that it is he, and not the coach-builder or the horses, who is responsible. However, let us all hope for the best. The clear intelligence, enterprize, and fine ability of Sir Garnet Wolseley will be placed at the service of the field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in the administration of the Army; and if the present system can be worked at all, Mr. Childers may rest assured that he has in the experience, judgment, and knowledge of his Military Adviser, tempering the impetuous tendencies of the Adjutant-General, and in the capacity and vigour of that subordinate but very high and important officer, only inferior in official dignity to the Commander-in-Chief, the best guarantees of success, and the most efficient allies in the accomplishment of his duty as the War Minister of a great Empire.—*Army and Navy Gazette,* Dec. 10.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AT GODALMING.

SINCE the 1st of October the lighting of the old-fashioned little town of Godalming has been entrusted to Messrs. Calder and Barrett, of Westminster-bridge-road, a firm whose name will be remembered as associated with the introduction of the electric light into the British Museum. They undertook to illuminate the entire twon by electricity, and their efforts, after many drawbacks and experiments, culminated last evening in a complete representation of their scheme. Their original proposition was to employ water power as the moter, and to prove how far the Swan incandescent light can be used for street illumination. For the first-named novelty they relied upon the services of the too sluggish River Wey, but the floods to which the stream is liable, and which are at present out in considerable volume, have been a difficulty that could after all be only partially overcome. It was therefore found necessary to provide a steam engine as a reserve force, and to engage it as an auxiliary assistant to the water-wheels. The headquarters of the electric light apparatus are at the leather-dressing mills of Messrs. R. and J. Pullman, situated about half a mile from the centre of the town. Two fine water-wheels in the factory have been throughout pressed into the service, the generator being one of Siemens Brothers' alternate current dynamo-machines. To do its proper work this machine should make 840 revolutions per minute, and even with the present excessive backwater, caused by flood, the water power from the river is sufficient to ensure 700 revolutions. The deficit has had to be supplied by a 10-horse power steam engine, similar to that at the British Museum and the Grand Opera House in Paris, though not more than 25 pounds pressure has been necessary. The lighting of the town, as it appeared last night, was done by four of the large lights known as the differential arc lamps, the one near the Town Hall resembling those set up in King William-street, the others having clear glass lanterns with broad reflectors. These lamps are placed on iron posts 22 feet high, and each yields a light of 300-candle power. The arc lights are naturally found in the main thoroughfare, and give every satisfaction. Branching off here and there from the various sized strands over head are wires for the 40 Swan lights burning in the minor streets and lanes; and in connection with this part of the scheme, the use of bare copper wire on insulators, after the fashion of the telegraph wires, and with no direct return wire, has been successfully accomplished. The incandescent lights, in their delicate pear-shaped lanterns, have been screwed into the ordinary gas lamps of the streets; and in the two circuits, the one belonging to the arc and the other to the Swan lights, something like five miles of wire, ranging from half an inch in diameter to the thickness of packthread, have been used. The arc light, as employed in street lighting, needs no description, since every reader must by this time be familiar with its dazzling white radiance. At Godalming, we believe, the Swan incandescent light has been for the first time utilised to any extent for the streets, and the result is to show at least that it can be so employed. The wet weather under which it was seen last night was not favourable for exhibition at its best; and perhaps this was why it did not appear to be superior to the ordinary gas lamp which it replaced. It ought further to be stated that the inhabitants of Godalming are not unanimous in admitting that it is even equal to good gas. They would be more than satisfied if the splendid arc light was planted in every byeway as well as highway, but the dwellers in the side streets and lanes object to be put off with the lesser light while they have to pay their share of the more costly and striking differential lamps making daylight elsewhere. Messrs. Calder and Barrett some time since offered to enter into an agreement with the Corporation of Godalming to light the borough witn electricity, for a term, at 19 per cent. less cost than the ordinary gas contract. The contract, however, has not yet been signed, and it is possible that at the meeting to be shortly held it may be decided not to proceed further with it. One good result of the enterprise of Messrs. Calder and Barrett—conducted, it must be remembered, by them in the face of difficulties—has been that the price of gas in Godalming has been reduced from 5s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per thousand. Three strong arc lights are used with great effect in and about the mills of the Messrs. Pullman, whose business includes the preparation of buckskin, chamois, and saddle leather, and sometimes when there is a large Government contract on hand the men work day and night. To have the mills and the yard with its pits and other appliances brilliantly lighted as they now are is of course an immense advantage. The sitting-room of the residence adjoining the mills is admirably lighted by a couple of incandescent lights, softly shaded by rose-tinted globes. The application of water power to electric lighting will be illustrated shortly at the Crystal Palace by Messrs. Calder and Barrett, who have arranged to provide a turbine, to be driven by water from the Towers, which Turbine will alternately supply a current for lighting and for the transmission of power. In the course of a few days the same firm will light the Charterhouse Schools, in the vicinity of Godalming, with both arc and Swan lights.—*Daily News.*

SEIZURE OF AN IRISH NEWSPAPER AND ARREST OF THE STAFF.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.

THE *United Ireland* was seized this evening at six o'clock. At that hour Superintendent Mallon and two inspectors entered the offices in Lower Abbey-street, having first taken the precaution of placing twenty policemen outside. They seized all the copies of the paper that were in the office, but did not touch the plant. The *Irishman* and the *Shamrock* are published in the same office, and belong to the same proprietors, but they were not seized. The copies of the paper were conveyed in floats to the Lower Castle-yard. A large number of copies had been distributed throughout the city during the day, as although the paper is dated for Saturday in each week it is always issued and may be had from the newsvendors on Thursday morning. Large numbers were also despatched to England and Scotland by the mail trains and steamers this morning. For some time the first column of the "leader" page has been in blank with a mourning border, and the words "Freedom of the Press in Ireland in 1881"; but within the last few weeks the succeeding columns have contained leading articles under one general heading of "may one still hunt." The first article of the suppressed issue had had the sub-heading, "That the war is entering upon a new phase." It is an attack on the Property Defence Fund. It has the following passage:—"The starting of the London Mansion House Fund puts the issue quite clearly before the world. It is whether the will of the Irish people or the will of their enemies shall prevail in Ireland. It ceases to be a struggle of class against class; it is the Irish nation against the English garrison, supported by sixty thousand English soldiers and subsidised by English malignity, and it is a war to the death." The only persons belonging to the Staff of the *United Ireland* who were on the premises at the time of the seizure were the recently appointed sub-editor, Mr. Arthur O'Keeffe, and a clerk named Henry Burton, formerly employed in the Land League offices. Both were arrested and conveyed to Kilmainham Prison, on warrants charging them with intimidation. All the staff of the suppressed journal, except the foreman printer and the manager, who have evaded arrest, are now in custody. Mr. Leamy, M. P., and several members of the Ladies' Land League, were in the office of the *United Ireland* at the time of the seizure. The grounds upon which the *United Ireland* was seized are that its article amounted to a no-rent manifesto, that part of it directly incited to murder, and that it was generally a seditious publication. The copies of the paper on sale throughout the country will be seized by the police to-morrow. Mr. Patric Egan was telegraphed to to-night of the seizure of the paper, and instructions were asked for.

A telegram from Cork says that there the detectives entered the premises of every newsvendor in the city and seized any copies of the *United Ireland* newspaper which they were able to find after careful searches. Close on one thousand copies were in this way carried off almost as soon as the vendors had received their consignments from Dublin. Owing to the arrangement made by the authorities, it is believed, but very few have got into circulation. —*Daily News.*

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Will you permit space for the opinions on this subject of an Englishman, who in point of experience may probably rank somewhat on a par with "O," an American, whose ideas on travelling in England you publish to-day? I arrived quite lately from America, where I have travelled on the best and some of the worst lines as well. The universal kindness and courtesy every Englishman receives at the hands of the Americans precludes the idea that I write this from a spirit of antagonism; but I must say I hope the day is far distant when English people have to learn to stand the American system of travelling, though I do not mean to say some improvements might not easily be made without adopting long cars. If, as "O." remarks, American travelling is dearer than English, it ought to be cheaper, for all classes are crowded into the same carriages, the space allotted to four people being about as much as that given to two in England. As to the temperature, I must say I prefer regulating my own by means of an extra coat rather than having it done for me by means of hot air laid on to such an extent as to render the heat almost unbearable to any but an American. Again, if you open a window the conductor is at once sent to shut it, as you are creating a draught. If you sit next the window, the hot-water pipes, which run along under the window burn the foot which is next to them. The lighting of the carriages, except in the case of the drawing-room (not sleeping) cars, is no whit better than in English carriages. In "the lofty and spacious Pullman sleeping cars," as in all other American railway carriages, the backs of the seats are so low, and the seats so narrow, that I defy anyone not to the manner born to sit on them with any degree of comfort. Ordinary trains on which there are no Pullman cars are very much crowded, and if the unchecked howls of the infant population, to which one is generally subjected and from which there is no escape, are a desideratum, the traveller will find the monotony of the journey relieved by enough of that. The American could not carry a bundle of coats or average-size bag if he wished to, as there is no place to put it without causing inconvenience to the other passengers. As far as my experience goes, if the traveller cares for a conversation in the form of question and answer he finds himself amply accommodated by gentlemen whose aim and object in travelling appear to be to interview every stranger they meet in the cars. In conclusion, I think long cars and the American system no doubt suit American ideas, but I am sure a comfortable first-class carriage is more suitable to an Englishman's notions of comfort during his short journeys.—Yours faithfully,

London. H. M.

II

SIR,—I notice in your to-day's impression an American's view of our railway travelling. I have also seen other letters, none of which I think complete the subject. I therefore venture to offer you a few more remarks, I hope briefly and to the point. Safety in travelling; obviously, assaults of all descriptions, and to either sex, must practically cease with the further use of the long carriage. Safety in collisions is also very much greater in the long carriage, as our present system of short carriages seem to me to be of more strength to resist blows from the top, and perhaps might be found the stronger carriage if collisions came from the skies instead of from the ends of the train, for the partitioning of a carriage every few feet makes it very strong in a perpendicular direction, when collision happen, these partitions close up or "telescope," the seats meet and inflict the dreadful injuries to the legs which are so common in railway disasters. The door ways, being between the partitions, deprive the short carriage of much power of resistance to telescoping. The long carriage is free from most of these partitions, and a considerable immunity from splinters is assured. Again, the long carriages is practically a girder, which may be made up to any strength whatever, even sufficiently strong to prevent telescoping. I think it is known that the passengers in the Pullman cars enjoy considerable immunity from danger during collision. Now that our express trains run upwards of an hour and a half in some cases without stoppage, sanitary considerations should have place in the construction of a carriage. This cannot be given in the short carriage. As the question of warming and ventilating has been so ably discussed by an American, I can merely confirm his views in favour of the long carriage. There is also the nervous weariness felt by all—more especially by the middle-aged—of being packed and cramped for hours without the possibility of taking that three or four steps and a stretch which seems so appreciated by many on their arrival at a stopping place. What is wanted is, that the companies should abandon building stock of the old stage-coach pattern, and gradually introduce carriages worthy of the enlightenment and progress of the times.—Yours truly,

8, Delahay-street-S. W. R. E. WILSON.

III.

SIR,—The letter of an American on English railway travelling will be read with interest, as it is useful occasionally "to see ourselves as others see us." Our railway system is far from perfect, the lines south of London being shamefully behind the times in point of comfort; but after six months constant travelling in the Northern and Southern States east of the Mississippi I am sufficiently prejudiced to prefer the English style. The ordinary American accomodation must not be compared with the 1st class here, but rather with the 2nd, or even 3rd, on our northern main lines, so the charges per mile are considerably in our favour. The Pullman cars cost about extra per diem, and I need say nothing of their luxuries, to which we have of late years been introduced. I deal only with the accommodation of the ordinary car. Sleep, or even rest, is out of the question in them. The iron framework comes in contact with the traveller's head and elbows at every turn, and admonishes him severely to sit up. Then for all to sit facing the same way, one behind the other, as if in church, is not conductive to conversation; but that does not matter so much, as the American travelling is, if possible, more reticent and unsociable than the Englishman. Again, it is hard enough to read in our compartments, but on the other side of the Atlantic I defy you to decipher a newspaper by their still feebler lamps. Your correspondent complains of the hot-water tins; I was absolutely driven into the Pull-man's by the red-hot glow of the furnace-like stoves in the ordinary cars. On the Illinois Central a cigar may be "enjoyed" (?) on the emigrant car, a pestilential hole, or outside on the platform, a delightful alternative in winter; but the smoker finds no other accommodation made for him. Even in the Eastern States the smoking-carriages are quite disgusting, the floors being so completely covered with tobacco-juice and old quids that if you drop your paper you don't care to pick it up again. The fact is we have both much to learn. Let the Yankees build decent depots (stations), provide better refreshments, increase the speed of their trains, and teach their officials common civility, and let us adopt their system of baggage checking. The public will be the gainers all round. The preference for long or short cars is, as you say, a question of the extent of the journey.—I enclose my card, and remain yours truly, PROGRESS.

Reform Club, Pall-mall, S. W.

A "DOTHEBOYS HALL" AT DOVER.

MR. JUSTICE KAY rescinded a contract for the purchase of St. Margaret's College, near Dover, on the ground of misrepresentation. The plaintiff Denman agreed to pay £500 to the defendant Cripps for the lease, goodwill, and furniture of the school. On going into possession, however, he found that there were not more than half the number of pupils in the school which the defendant had guaranteed; that those pupils were generally ignorant of what it was represented they had been taught, and that they had been kept in a dirty condition, many of them having suffered from cutaneous diseases through neglect and inattention. Mr. Justice Kay, in giving judgment, drew a startling picture of the condition of the school, showing that both bodily and mentally the boys had been shamefully neglected. He proceeded:—

For the defence, a gentleman appeared in the witness-box who was an uncle, and had a nephew to dispose of. Another gentleman was a grandfather, who had two grandsons to settle at school. Those witnesses did not do themselves much credit in relation to their trusts. They seemed to consider the witness-box was a proper place for their factious humour. They certainly succeeded in impressing his mind with very great disgust. Some of those boys had no father or mother. God help them! One of those gentlemen sent those orphans to the defendant's school and thought it not necessary to make any particular inquiries respecting their treatment. Indeed, he seemed to be amused at the idea of asking them any questions, seeing, as he observed, that if he did so, "they might tell me crammers." He evidently was one of that respectable class of people who have under their care boys not their own, and who were only mindful to dispose of them in the cheapest way they could, utterly careless as to the treatment they received. Such a man deserved to be held up to the highest reprobation. He should be sorry if those who had been listening for four days to the evidence given in this case were not impressed with the feeling that there was something very wrong in the condition of England when such schools as this was allowed to exist for any time.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE VATICAN.

THE Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford (Dr. Vaughan) or Tuesday evening at a *conversazione* in connexion with the Manchester Catholic Club delivered an address on the subject of the relation between the Holy See and the Government of England. He remarked that the reports which had recently been circulated on the subject were deceptive and erroneous. Mr. Errington was in Rome, but he had, strictly speaking, no mission from the English Government, still less was he the diplomatic agent or the accredited Minister of the Crown at the Vatican. He held what he believed was called a letter of confidence, so that he might be a medium of communication between the Government and the Holy See, without, however, any regular official position, and without salary. The friends in this country of King Humbert and of United Italy need be under no alarm. The Italian Government viewed with pleasure, as favourable to its interests, any sign of a *rapprochement* between so liberal a Power as England and the Holy See. It considered that the establishment by England of deplomatic relations with the Vatican, so far from being injurious to Italy, would be in perfect accordance with its own law of guarantees, and the tendency of such relations would be to diminish rather than intensify the difficulties existing between the Quirinal and the Vatican.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE AUTOGRAPH HUNTER.

THERE is something terrible in the energy with which Mr. Edward W. Bok, of Brooklyn, pursues the occupation of a hunter of autographs. Mr. Bok, as he admits, is only in his eigteenth year, and has already obtained no fewer than 300 autographs of living celebrities. A passion like this must have been of slow growth, and it was not till the autumn of last year, at which time Mr. BOK could have been little over seventeen years of age, that it overmastered him. He then deliberately entered upon the course of procedure which, according to his own account, has carried trouble and dismay into many households. He filially commenced with obtaining his father's signature, which is entered in his book under the date August 27, 1880. His father added to the collection other signatures even more valuable than his own. He was at one time Vice-Consul for the German Government in Holland, and his patent of appointment is signed "Wilhelm" in waving lines, which we are told contrast with the crabbed, stiff "Von Bismarck" of the great Chancellor. It is interesting to learn, as we do incidentally, that Bismarck's signature appears exactly six inches below that of the Sovereign he made an Emperor, the eitquette of the German Court not permitting nearer conjunction of the signature of Sovereign and subject. Mr. Bok, sen., was quite a mine of wealth to his enterprising son. In his time he has played many official parts. As Dutch Consul in one of the provinces of Holland he possesses the signature of William III., King of the Netherlands, whilst Frederick, Prince of the Netherlands, attest his appointment as Grand Master of Freemasonry. Being indebted to parental prosperity for these signatures of Royal personages, the younger Mr. Bok seized on his own account the opportunity of the visit to New York of King Kalakaua, and lay in wait at the hotel where his Majesty was lodged till he had added his signature to the treasures of his book. An effort to obtain the autograph of our own Queen and Prince of Wales did not prove equally successful. Mr. Bok, who is nothing if not orderly, addressed himself directly to the Duke of Argyll, who was then the holder of the Privy Seal. Mr. Bok, exercising the privilege of a free-born American citizen, called upon the Duke to procure for him the signatures of Queen Victoria and the Heir Apparent. To this the Duke of Argyll courteously replied with a *non possumus*. But there are attendant consolations in most afflictions. In making this answer the Duke naturally signed his name, and the authograph was straightway transferred to the precious volume.

Probably most prominent members of the House of Commons have at one time or other heard from the enterprising Bok. Mr. Gladstone certainly has, for Mr. Bok is able to display a note from his Secretary, in which that gentleman explains that the run upon the Prime Minister for his autograph is too great to be met by concession in individual cases. Nevertheless, the envelope bore the right hon. gentleman's autograph, lithographed as a frank, and with this Mr. Bok must needs be satisfied. With respect to Mr. Bright, the youthful collector has been more fortunate, owning an admission order to the House of Commons, signed "John Bright." Mr. Bradlaugh was not wanting in modesty when the inevitable request reached him. He took no notice of the application from Bok, jun., and it was only when addressed by the ex-German Consul in Holland, ex-Dutch Consul in Germany, and ex-Grand Master of Freemasonry that Mr. Bradlaugh responded. He then wrote, "At your father's wish; Chas. Bradlaugh." Still Mr. Bok, jun., is not happy. The extreme brevity of this communication led to the omission of the date. Without the date, it seems, your true autograph hunter scorns a signature, and the document is to be returned to the member for Northampton with the request that he will date it. The publicity given in the United States to the arrival at hotels of distinguished visitors has proved of great assistance to Mr. Bok. Thus he pounced down on the Duke of Sutherland on the very night when he arrived, travel-stained, at the Windsor Hotel. "I don't see the sense of collecting autographs," the Duke said testily as Mr. Bok stood before him book in hand, a remark so precious in its application that Mr. Bok immediately noted it down and has appended it to the autograph. All is grist that comes to his mill. He gratefully accepts an autograph, and if accompanied by any remark, whether complementary or otherwise, it is an added favour. If he had set in Dogberry's place he would not only have insisted that he should be written down an ass, but would not have let Conrade go till he had appended his authograph signature to the remark. No rebuff is effectual against his purpose. The more persistently a man refuse his signature the higher is its value in the autograph market. Thus when three letters had failed to produce the autograph of Mr. Thomson, a Cabinet Minister under the Presidency of Mr. Hayes, Mr. Bok called upon him, and came away triumphant. Among others he wrote to General Burnside, who withdrew behind his entrenchment, and not only declined to reply, but refused to see the terrible Bok when he called with his book. Failing in this direction, Mr. Bok engaged the services of a friend of the General's and the warrior, yielding to this flank attack, surrendered his autograph. With General McClellan there was something of the same difficulty, but he also capitulated after a siege of some severity. But Mr. Bok's greatest triumph was over Mr. Tennyson. He divides his book into various sections, such as "Soldiers," "Statesmen," "Novelists," "Poets," and so on. He had reserved the first place in the list of poets for Mr. Tennyson, and wrote informing the poet of the distinction that awaited him. No answer came nor did any brighter success follow the despatch of a second, third, or fourth letter. Still the indomitable Bok wrote every other mail till, in response to the ninth letter, Mr. Tennyson gave in. This is a feat of which Mr. Bok is pardonably proud. The siege did not last quite so long as that of Troy, but it was conducted with at least equal vigour and crowned with quite as full a measure of success.

The autograph hunter is more at home in his own country. Mr. Lowell yielded under the pressure of a second letter. Mr. Bryant made no demur. Whittier not only sent his signature, but a verse of poetry; and Oliver Wendell Holmes signed a verse from "The Chambered Nautilus." Of English poets, Mr. Swinburne acknowledged the request in a brief note, and Mr. Robert Browning sent a quotation which spiteful people who object to Mr. Bok's method of procedure will hope came from one of the darkest passages in his own poems. Paternal influence was brought to bear upon Mr. Ruskin, who in response sent the following kind and characteristic note:—"It is a great joy to hear of a good son in these days of disobedience. I wish I could write my name better for him. Had I better imitated my own father in writing and many other things it had been better for me. I hope your son will read what I write now of late years with at least as much attention as my more popular works." Mr. Wilkie Collins modestly copies from "The Woman in White" a profound remark on women in general; whilst Mr. Charles Reade remits a sheet of paper with the following legend:—"Edward W. Bok, caligrapher, from Charles Reade, kakographer." Alexandre Dumas contributes a remark on woman even more profound than that for which Mr. Wilkie Collins has secured a fresh circulation. "I weary myself," the great French novelist writes; "this is how it begins. He wearies me; this is how it ends. Such is in two words the story of the first fault of woman." It will be seen from these citations of names that at a comparatively early age Mr. Bok has completed a wide range of personal persecution. Should he pursue the avocation in which at eighteen he has reached such eminence, it is terrible to think what he will have achieved at eighty, if he have not died a violent death before he reaches that age. In the meantime, persons living in obscurity will find some comfort in the thought that there is no chance of their being hunted up by this implacable youth from Brooklyn.—*Daily News.*

THEOPHILE GAUTIER'S CATS.

IN a delightful book, called *Ménagerie intime*, Théophile Gautier has given an account of his domestic pets, the list of which includes cats, dogs, chameleons, lizards, and magpies. The cats come first, and it is of their history that we propose to give a brief sketch, which it is perhaps the more desirable to do because cats are, to our thinking, as a rule, grossly underrated as regards their moral qualities, and because no one ever appreciated these qualities better than did Théophile Gautier. The little book opens with a characteristic statement:—"On a souvent fait notre caricature: habillé à la turque, accroupi sur des coussins, entouré de chats dont la familiarité ne craint pas de nous monter sur les épaules et même sur la tête. La caricature n'est que l'exagération de la vérité; et nous devons avouer que nous avons eu de tout temps pour les chats en particulier, et pour les animaux en général, une tendresse de brahmane ou de vieille fille." After this we hear first of a dog whose history was curious enough, then of the cat Childebrand, "a cat of the romantic period," and then of Madame-Théophile, a sandy cat with a white chest, with a pink nose, and with blue eyes. This cat lived in constant and affectionate companionship with Gautier, and apparently its life was untroubled until one day Gautier took charge of a green parrot belonging to a friend of his who was going abroad. Madame-Théophile, who had never seen a parrot, was surprised naturally enough at the first sight of the bird. She looked at the parrot with an air of deep meditation, collecting all the ideas of natural history that she had picked up on the roofs, in the courtyard, and in the garden. Her thoughts were divined in the changing lights and expressions of her eyes, and it was not difficult to see that she came to the conclusion—"This is certainly a green chicken." Having come to this conclusion, she went to crouch in a corner, and there thought over the chance of a delicate feast thus put before her, until "de petits frissons lui couraient sur l'échine, comme à un gourmet qui va se mettre à table devant une poularde truffée. . . . Ce mets exotique chatouillait sa sensualité." By this time the parrot was well aware of the danger threatening it. In a moment the cat leapt from the floor upon the parrot's perch, on which the parrot cried with a deep and solemn voice, "As-tu déjeuné, Jacquot?" The cat fell back as if struck by lightning, and the parrot seeing his advantage, followed it up with the exclamation "Et de quoi? De rôti du roi," after which Gautier saw clearly in the cat's face the thought, "Ce n'est pas un oiseau; c'est un monsieur; il parle!" Then the parrot broke out into triumphant song, and the cat, after casting a look of interrogation at her master, with the reply to which she was not satisfied, hid herself under the bed, where she remained for the rest of the day. "People," says Théophile Gautier, "who have not been in the habit of living in company with animals, and who, like Descartes, regard them as mere automata, will of course think that this story of what passed between the bird and the cat is embroidered by my imagination. What I have done is really only to translate their notions into man's language. Next day Madame-Théophile, having collected her courage, made another attack, which was repulsed in the same way. After this she gave it up, and took it for granted that the bird was really a human being." Madame-Théophile was distinguished, besides her encounter with the parrot, which has been more or less paralleled within our own experience, by an inordinate love of perfumes, and by a decided liking for music, which, however, changed to dislike when the notes of the highest register were sung. When the "*la* d'en haut" was given she invariably tried to shut the singer's mouth with her paw. We have lately observed the same peculiarity in a sheep-dog, which, habitually of excellent temper, always became irritated to an almost dangerous point if high notes, without any reference to the quality of tone, were continuously sounded.

The reign of Madame-Théophile was succeeded by that of Don Pierrot de Navarre, a white cat whose personal affection was as marked as, we believe, that of all cats that are properly treated is apt to be. In writing of Don Pierrot, Théophile Gautier takes occasion to make some admirable remarks upon the cat's nature in general:—"Conquérir l'amitié d'un chat est chose difficile. C'est une bête philosophique, rangée, tranquille, tenant à ses habitudes, amie de l'ordre et de la propreté, et qui ne place pas ses affections à l'étourdie: il veut bien être votre ami, si vous en êtes digne, mais non pas votre esclave. Dans sa tendresse il garde son libre arbitre, et il ne fera pas pour vous ce qu'il juge déraisonnable; mais une fois qu'il s'est donné à vous, quelle confiance absolue, quelle fidélité d'affection! . . . . Quelquefois, posé devant vous, il vous regarde avec des yeux si fondus, si moelleux, si caressants et si humains, qu'on en est presque effrayé; car il est impossible de supposer que la pensée en soit absente." All people who have really studied the ways of cats will surely recognize the truth as well as the charming tyle of this description. The difference between them and dogs lies greatly in the fact that they will become your friend willingly enough, but never your slave. They reserve for great occasions the tokens of fidelity which dogs are willing to lavish at every moment. We know more than one instance of a cat, ordinarily constant to its own habits of comfort, breaking through its self-made rules to sit outside the door of an invalid, as if waiting for news.

Don Pierrot de Navarre had a companion called Séraphita, after Balzac's story, whose whiteness more than rivalled his own. Séraphita had "un caractère rêveur et contemplatif." She used to sit for hours immovably on a cushion, seeming to watch sights that it was not given to human eyes to see. She appreciated caresses, but was extremely reserved and discriminating in returning them. She had a marked taste for luxurious surroundings, and was very particular over her toilet. She, like Madame-Théophile—and so far as we know unlike most cats—delighted in perfumes and essences, "et, si on l'eût laissé faire, elle se fût volontiers mis de la poudre de riz." The white cats were supplemented by a troop of white rats, with which they lived on the most friendly terms. Don Pierrot de Navarre was especially fond of the rats, and would sit by their cage and watch them for hours together. When by chance the door of the room in which they were kept was shut, he would scratch and "mieow" until it was opened. Séraphita, with her fine taste in perfumes, was less pleased with the rats, but never threatened or did them any harm. The rats, we are told in passing, came to a curious but possibly not unhappy end. On one thunderous day they were put into a tunnel in the garden to save them from the heat which seemed to oppress them, and the first violent stroke of lightning killed them all in their cage. "Les fils de fer de leur cage avaient sans doute attiré et conduit le fluide électrique. Ainsi moururent, tous ensemble, comme ils avaient vécu, les trente-deux rats de Norvége—mort enviable, rarement accordée par le destin!"

To the *dynastie blanche* there succeeded a *dynastie noire*. Don Pierrot de Navarre's unlucky habit of staying out all night brought on a kind of consumption, the course of which he supported admirably. "Rien de plus touchant qu'un animal malade; il subit la souffrance avec une résignation si douce et si triste!" Everything was done for him that could be done; a doctor came and listened to his breathing, and prescribed assess' milk for him; but it was too late. Just before his death, which is described in moving terms, "il nous jeta un regard qui demandait secours avec une supplication intense; ce regard semblait dire, 'Allons, sauve-moi, toi qui es un homme.'" Two or three years later Séraphita died, but there was left a family of three black cats. "Explique qui voudra ce mystère," says Gautier. Of these Enjolras, the handsomest, was conscious of his own majesty, and was, indeed, somewhat given to posing. He was also very greedy, and grew to huge dimensions, which led to his being shaved, in imitation of a shaved poodle. Gavroche, the second black cat, had an "expression futée et narquoise," as if to do justice to his name. He was of a buffoon-like nature, and was too apt to seek his diversions with the street cats, forgetting the dignity he inherited from Don Pierrot de Navarre. But a redeeming trait in his character was his charity to stray starving cats that he brought into share his meals—a trait which most observers of cat life will be able to match from their own experience. "Les pauvres héres," as Gautier with admirable gravity calls them, used under Gavroche's auspices to snatch a fearful joy from the furtive feast, which they dreaded every moment might be interrupted by the sweep of an intolerant housemaid's broom, and they did more credit by their appearance and manners to Gavroche's heart than to his head. Epponine was the most delicate and refined of the three black cats, and in some ways the most human. She had a fine manner of doing the honours of the house to visitors who were waiting to see Gautier; she used to sit up at table at dinner-time, and, in spite of her fondness for fish, she would always consent to eat her soup first if one said to her, "Mademoiselle, une *personne* qui n'a pas faim pour la soupe ne doit pas avoir faim pour le poisson." She always knew when there was to be company at dinner, and, unless she recognized some or one of the guests, she withdrew on those occasions to the vantage ground of a footstool. Enjolras and Gavroche came to unhappy ends; but Epponine was still living, with one companion, an Angora, when Théophile Gautier wrote her history. He breaks off his history with the remark that he is afraid of tiring his readers, since "les histoires de chats sont moins sympathiques que les histoires de chiens." Of his dogs also he has left a charming record, of which we may have something to say on a future occasion.—*Saturday Review.*

LONDON FOGS.

THE densest fog of the present season came over London last night (December 13). The day had been gloomy and thick in town, though on the northern heights of Hampstead and Highgate and in some of the more favoured suburbs there was such clearness as may be enjoyed on a dull December day. After sunset the smoke and fog rapidly increased in density till, in Central London at least, locomotion became dangerous, and breathing far from pleasant. There were all the usual features of a great fog.

The marked characteristic of last night's fog was its smokiness. Nearer the Thames there was more of the river mist; in the suburbs the meadow vapours may have made themselves felt; but in such parts as Finsbury and Bloomsbury, and from thence farther west to Kensington, the chief constituent of the dense vapour was the product of the chimneys. The worst feature of such fogs is their penetrating power. A country fog need never get into a well-warmed country house. It consists of small particles of water held in the air in imperfect solution, and the warmer temperature inside of a house causes them to be completely dissolved at once and to become invisible. The air is thus apparently dried; and it must be a very badly arranged room in which the white meadow mist penetrates to the fireside. But a London fog is everywhere. It is in the warmest room, as well as in the street. The warmth which dissolves the watery particles leaves the smoke and gives it a dry, irritating taste. It has been said that even the watery particles themselves become irritating in a true "pea soup" fog, such as that of last night. Every little globule of water is said to surround itself with a thin coating of the acrid oil which the smoke carries up from the half-consumed coal in our open fire-places, and the theory is that this coating preserves the watery particle from being dissolved by the air; so that the fog remains even in warmed rooms. Whether this account of it is true or not, it is quite certain that London fogs owe their density, their opacity, their gloomy and depressing character and their prevalence indoors, to the London smoke. In Central London last night it was difficult to see across a tolerably large room; and the difference between the density of the fog outside and its thickness in the house probably indicated how much of it was mist and how much smoke. In some parts of the town it is certain that smoke played the largest part in the visitation.

There are three well-marked kinds of fog in London, two of which have been experienced within the last five days. The darkness of Friday was overhead. There was not much thickness in the streets, but a kind of Egyptian gloom. The sky had a sort of funereal blackness, and shed scarcely any light. Such a fog is not distressing. It does not get indoors, does not affect respiration, and does not seriously impede the traffic. It amounts to little more than a deprivation of light, and it usually seems to clear away in the evening. Another kind of London fog is bitterly wet and raw. This is probably the true river valley mist. The smoke rises above it, and may sometimes be found in a thick dense layer, actually resting on, and apparently supported by, the raw wet vapour beneath. During one of these fogs last winter the height of this smoke layer was about two-thirds of that of Hampstead and Highgate hills. On the top of these heights the fog was a densely smoky one, yellow, sulphurous, comparatively warm, and exceedingly harsh and dry. Half way down the hill its character changed, and in the district at its foot, and all through Central London, the mist was raw, damp, and piercingly cold, but in no degree smoky. This kind of fog is perhaps the rarest of the three. The most common is that of last night. In the three dreadful days which some time ago caused so much bronchial illness in London, and in the fog which two year since suffocated some of the animals at the Cattle Show, the smoke predominated. In the first and most serious of these visitations the dense air was not only intensely dry, but was pervaded by an omnipresent dust. This dust penetrated evrywhere and covered everything. It was the nearest English experience to the dust storms of South Africa, or the sand brought by the hot winds from the desert which smothers the Australian cities. The rationale of the production of fogs of this kind seems to be that the smoke from the chimneys rises up only a short distance in the still air, and there meets with a colder stratum, which chills it and sends it down. This is probably the explanation of last night's fog. There was no wind. The thermometer in Bouverie-street at ten o'clock was at thirty-seven degrees, but all round in the suburbs there was some frost. So that in all probability a colder stratum of air was lying close overhead, which pressed down the smoke. Later at night, when the chimneys had done smoking, the air became somewhat clearer, the fog changed its character, and the thermometer began to fall. Hitherto the season has seemed an unfortunate one for the Smoke Abatement Exhibition at South Kensington. The westerly winds have kept London unusually free from fog of all kinds during the past autumn and the early winter. But the experience of Friday and yesterday has brought home to the public a sense of the loss and inconvenience the smoke creates, and of the necessity of its abatement.—*Daily News.*

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Highest honours, diplomas, silver cups and gold medals are awarded to

IN ALL THE GREAT EXHIBITIONS, ALL OVER THE WORLD.

This Design is the Property of The Singer Manufacturing Co.

"SINGER" stands unrivalled in mechanical construction, accurate adjustment, and can sew from the thinnest muslin to the thickest leather.

More than 500 machines and all their spare parts always in stock.
Agents wanted throughout the whole of India.

FOOT MACHINE.

Rs. 80.

FOR CASH OR ON HIRE, WITH OPTION OF PURCHASE.

To avoid deception and worthless counterfeits, buy Singer's Genuine Sewing Machines from their Head Office in India.

TAILORING MACHINE.

Rs. 95.

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

J. PEARSE'S (STEAM) BREAD AND BISCUIT FACTORY

22, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PATRONISED BY H. E. THE VICEROY.

By Appointment in Ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army; the Resident at Hyderabad, &c.; Contractor to H. M.'s Government, &c. &c.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, AND BIRTH-DAY CAKES.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALL SUPPERS, ICES, JELLIES, &c. &c.
BON-BONS, LOZENGES, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Indian and English Oilmanstores, Groceries, Chutnies, Curry Stuffs, Hams, Bacon, Cheddar Cheese, &c. &c.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD.

We have introduced into Bombay that much-desired novelty in Bread manufacture, of kneading by Steam Machinery instead of by Hand. To those who are familar with the usual system of native kneading, our process will appear *infinitely preferable.*

By an Analysis made by Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, under date 16th February, 1880, PEARSE'S MACHINE-KNEADED BREAD *was declared to be of good quality and free from adulteration.* PRICE—One-and-a-half Anna per *Loaf;* forwarded by rail to any station in the *Presidency,* Railway charges being added.

PEARSE'S WHOLE-MEAL BREAD.

This Bread contains the whole of the Flour and Bran of the Wheat, and is frequently recommended by the Medical Faculty, as containing the Bone and Muscle-formers of the Wheat. No molasses are added.

PRICE—2 Annas per Loaf.

PEARSE'S SWEET AND FANCY BISCUITS,

In Tins of about 2 lbs. nett, and also in paper bags, at prices varying from 4 Annas to Rs. 1-6-0 per lb.

These Biscuits are in all respects equal to English-made, with the advantages of being cheaper and perfectly fresh. *Imported Biscuits are often years in the country before they are sold to the consumer.*

SUPERFINE FLOUR.

In Tins, 7 lbs., 14 lbs., 28 lbs., nett; also in Bags and Barrels, containing 196 lbs. nett.

PEARSE'S SHIP AND CABIN BISCUITS.

Made by the most modern Steam Machinery and sold at prices that, quality for quality, defy competition. All prices are nett, *no second price, or bargaining.* A quantity is kept in stock ready for immediate use.

PEARSE'S FRESH GROUND COFFEE.

Roasted and Ground in Bombay, under experienced supervision. PRICE—Re. 1 per 1 lb. Tin; per doz. Tins Rs. 10-8.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS WILL BE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or an Order for payment in Bombay.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT,

23, Rampart Row, next Door to *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, CHOPS, STEAKS, &c.,
HOT FROM THE GRILL.

ICES, ICED DRINKS, TEA, COFFEE, WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES
DAILY MANUFACTURER OF REAL YENITGE TURKISH TOBACCO
TRADE MARK
ORIGINAL MANUFACTORY IN INDIA BY D. MACROPOLO, BOMBAY.
No 1
No 2
No 3
No 4

			Rs.	As.
No. 1	NON PLUS ULTRAS	(per 100)	4	0
	BOSPHUROS	"	3	8
No. 2	IMPERIAL	(per 100)	3	0
	ALPHA	"	2	8
No. 3	PRINCE OF WALES	(per 100)	2	0
	PRINCE BORIS	"	2	0
	VICTORIA	"	1	8
No. 4	SULTAN	(per 100)	1	4
	LA ROSA	"	1	0

GOLD WATCHES

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CHEAP, WHOLESALE from Rs. 50.

CHEAP, RETAIL to Rs. 1,000.

MR. E. CHARPIE begs to announce to his numerous Patrons, and the Public in general, that he has received a large Consignment of FIRST-CLASS GOLD WATCHES OF 50 DIFFERENT KINDS, which for QUALITY, SOLIDITY OF CONSTRUCTION, ARTISTICALLY FINISHED, and ACCURACY IN TIME-KEEPING CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

PRICE LIST giving full particulars sent free on application.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCHMAKER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN GOLD WATCHES,
BOMBAY. MEADOW STREET, **BOMBAY.**

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, ETC.
PRINTERS OF POSTAGE AND OTHER STAMPS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY'S STAMP OFFICE,
THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE CROWN COLONIES.
PRINTERS OF BANK NOTES AND OTHER SECURITIES.

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO'S
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Is now ready, and is divided into the following Sections:—

- A—Playing Cards, Bezique, Games, &c.
- A A—Printed Books and Publications in general.
- B—Cards, Cardboards, Drawing Boards, Railway Tickets, &c.
- B B—Printed Cards, Christmas Cards, Menus, &c.
- C—Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c.
- D—Fancy Leather Goods of all kinds.
- DD—Indelible and other Diaries and Calendars.
- D S—Solid Leather Goods in great variety.
- E—Albums, Scrap Books, Account Books, &c.
- F—Stationers' Sundries, Fancy Goods, &c.
- G—Pens, Ink, and Drawing Materials.

This Catalogue is distributed gratis amongst large Buyers and Shippers.
FIRMS ARE RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED TO SEND THEIR INDENTS THROUGH THEIR ACCUSTOMED CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THOS. DE LA RUE & CO., BUNHILL ROW, LONDON.

KIRBY'S ORIGINAL
COMPOUND
PHOSPHORUS QUININE PILLS
CONTAIN IRON & NUX VOMICA
FOR NEURALGIA AND NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
OVERWORKED CLERGYMEN PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS MEN DERIVE GREAT BENEFIT FROM A COURSE OF THESE TONICS
SOLD IN BOTTLES
H & T KIRBY & Co SOLE MANUFACTURERS
14 NEWMAN ST OXFORD ST

		AGENTS.
BOMBAY	MESSRS.	TREACHER & Co.
DO.	"	MADON & Co.
CALCUTTA	"	SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.
MADRAS	"	WEST & Co.
ALLAHABAD	MR.	J. L. LYELL.

OFFICE REQUISITES.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.
DATE RACKS.
DEED BOXES.
CALL BELLS.
BILL CASES.
BLOTTING PADS.
STATIONERY.
DESPATCH BOXES.
WRITING CASES.
CASH BOOKS.
DIARIES.
EYELETS PRESSES.
INDIA RUBBER BANDS.
GUM BOTTLES.
CHUBB'S BOXES.
COPYING PRESSES.
CROWN'S MEMO. CALENDAR.

INKSTANDS.
INVOICE FILES.
LETTER CLIPS.
LETTER SCALES.
PAPER KNIVES.
PAPER FASTNERS.
QUILL PENS.
PAPER WEIGHTS.
SEALING WAX.
WRITING INK.
PAPER CLIPS.
MEMO. SLATES.
MEMO BOOKS.
PENCILS.
PENHOLDERS.
PENS, PERRY & Co.'s
PENS, GILLOTT'S.
PAPER BINDERS.
PEN CLEANERS.

PENKNIVES.
PENMAKERS.
PEN RACKS.
STATIONERY CASES.
MONEY SCALES.
TWINE BOXES
INK EXTRACTORS.
PEN EXTRACTORS.
AUTOMATIC PENCIL.
STENCIL PLATES.
INK PAPER.
MY BOOKS.
LEDGERS.
MATHEW'S LETTER BINDERS.
STATIONERY IN GREAT VARIETIES.
&c. &c.

BOLTON AND Co.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. DeVITREE & Co.

TEA PLANT.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.	From 20 lbs. and Upwards Rs. a. p.
Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf)	2 0 0	1 12 0
Pekoe (Extra Fine)	1 8 0	1 6 0
Imperial Mixture	1 8 0	1 6 0
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6 0	1 4 0
Family Mixture	1 0 0	0 14 0
Congou	0 12 0	0 11 0

All the foregoing Teas are selected from the best European Tea Plantations at the Himalayas, such as **Holta, Sunsal, Nassaw,** and can specially be recommended by us as completely **free from adulteration.** The one Orange Pekoe (Golden Leaf) is the **finest** of Teas, and stands **unrivalled** for its aroma, strength, purity, and fine drinking qualities. We confidently assert that it is not procurable elsewhere, and one trial only will prove its superiority to all others.

C. DEVITREE & Co.,
20. KALBADEVI ROAD.

PROOF CARRIES CONVICTION.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

What do the Authorities say?—

"THE TIMES" says, "All pretences of Quacks about refining it, and making it palatable, are mere moonshine."

THOMAS W. S. LOCKE, Esq., "Can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil as of exceptional purity."

DR. W. DOMETT STONE says, "It is more palatable and far more efficacious."

DR. JOHN C. THOROGOOD says, "It is thoroughly trustworthy and pure."

DR. A. H. HASSELL, "It is remarkably free from unpleasant taste and odour."

"THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE" says, "Superior to any we have *ever* seen."

HORATIO STOKES, Esq., Gibraltar, "Finds it excellent."

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE says, "In every respect all that could be wished."

DR. GEORGE H. EYSTER, "I have used it *extensively* and seen the most marked and satisfactory results."

"THE HOMŒOPATHIC WORLD": "It is an Oil of the very finest quality."

DR. C. HARRER "Obtained the most satisfactory results."

DR. CHARLES R. DRYSDALE, "Moller's is excellent."

DR. ABBOTTS, "Productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds."

DR. C. GIBSON pronounced "Moller's Cod Liver Oil to be the best extant."

"THE LANCET" says, "It is one of the purest we have ever met with."

DR. E. H. RUDDOCK, "Patients who could not take Oil on account of unpalatableness, experienced no difficulty whatever in taking 'Moller's.'"

J. J. PEARSON, Esq., L. S. A., &c., of Umballa, says, "I opened a bottle of your Oil the other day that had been Five years in the country (India), and it was perfectly fresh and good, whereas Newfoundland oil would have been positively disgusting in as many months."

FOURTEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION JURIES have pronounced it unequalled, and have awarded the Highest Honours.

CAN WE SAY MORE? YES! WE SAY TRY IT!

Sold *only* in capsuled bottles, by all Chemists and Storekeepers and Godowns.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens and preserves the teeth, imparts to them a pearl-like whiteness, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while the fact of its being perfectly free from any mineral or acid ingredients constitutes it the best Dentifrice which can be used.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, universally in high repute for promoting the growth, improving and beautifying the human hair. For children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, while its introduction into the nursery of Royalty is a sufficient proof of its merits. It is perfectly free from any lead, mineral, or poisonous ingredients.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR eradicates freckles, and all cutaneous eruptions, and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY,
Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

Colt's
Revolvers
AND
Shot Guns

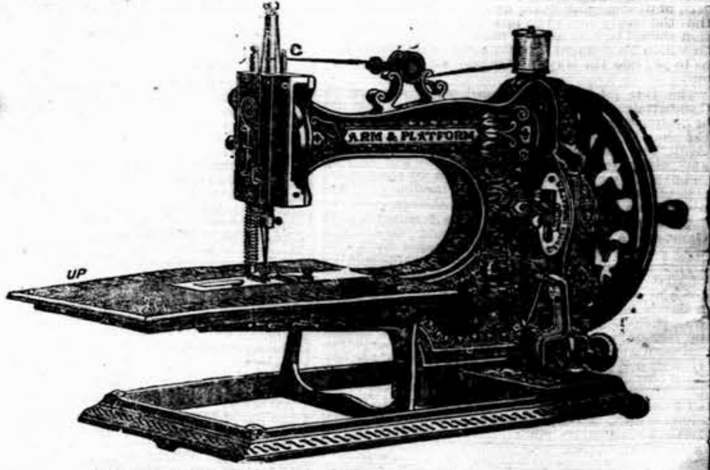
COLT'S NEW DOUBLE-BARREL BREECH-LOADING SPORTING GUNS

NOW READY EACH GUN IS LONDON PROVED AND CAREFULLY TESTED BEFORE IT IS SENT OUT, AND ITS PERFORMANCE IS GUARANTEED.

COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION ARMY REVOLVER, AS SUPPLIED TO H. M. War Department.
COLT'S SINGLE-ACTION ARMY REVOLVER, AS ADOPTED BY the United States Government.
COLT'S DOUBLE-ACTION .380 CAL. REVOLVERS, FOR Travellers and House Protection.
COLT'S POCKET PISTOLS .380 & .410 CAL.
COLT'S DERINGERS FOR THE VEST POCKET. PRICE LIST Free.

COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

SEWING MACHINES.



THE LARGEST DEPOT IN INDIA!

OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT KINDS TO SELECT FROM.

THESE SEWING MACHINES are fitted with all the latest improvements and additions and comprise the greatest facilities for all classes of Sewing.

They are easy to understand, simple to manage, light to operate, and noiseless and rapid.

They have given entire satisfaction to all purchasers and are without exception the best Machines extant.

KILTING MACHINES, makes any kind of Kilt desire from the narrowest to an inch wide, and depth up to 10 inches.

Every Requisite for all kinds of SEWING MACHINES always on hand.

SEWING MACHINES of every description are also carefully cleaned and repaired.

Following are some of the kinds of Machines in stock:—The "Stitchwell," "Wanzer," "Avery," "Bradbury's" "Seamstress," "Wonder," "Rhenania," "Singer," "Arm and Platform," "Wheeler and W (system), &c. &c. Send for illustrated Price Lists.

H. A. GEYER,
6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE—FORT, BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,247—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	12th Jan.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	19th „
— VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	26th „
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	2nd Feb.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	9th „
L. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	16th „
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd „
L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot	2nd March.
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	9th „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	16th „
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	23rd „
L. POONA	3130	550	....	30th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	6th April.
L. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates	13th „
— ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. Brady	20th „
L. DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L.) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 960	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.
BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	27th „
DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton	10th Feb.
KHIVA	2609	450	M. DeHorne	24th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 5th, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 19th January and 13th April, 1882.

28th Dec., 1881.
F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt and Italy, the duration of these tickets will be extended to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines. Without food.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines. Without food.
II do.... 340		II do. 350	
III do.... 140		III do. 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.	Brighton Route.
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95	R 80
„	II do.	do. .. 70	do. .. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 145	do. .. 130
„	II do.	do. .. 105	do. .. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan.
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. DONCICH, 1,927 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd February, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 2nd, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	17th Jan.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	1st March.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	16th March.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	1st April.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th April.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
s.s. CASTALIA	....	2,500	500	1st Feb.
s.s. ITALIA	....	2,500	500	15th „

For rates and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HAMBURG VIA LIVERPOOL, ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING.

HAVING made arrangements with the Hamburg steamers from Liverpool, we are now prepared to offer through freight on favourable terms.

For rates apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON have succeeded in putting into operation RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES between BRINDISI and LONDON good for SIX MONTHS.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

S.S. ARMENIA has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. INCHULVA, from LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents for Captain & owners s.s. Inchulva.
Bombay, January 6, 1882.

P. S.—This steamer arrived at Port Said on 17th December, which date she was reported as having passed the Canal, which is incorrect, as owing to a block in the Canal she did not reach Suez till the evening of the 21st.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo [illegible], Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any other order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on TUESDAY, 10th January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th January, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 14th January, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th January, 1882

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

No. S. M. 5—6505 of 1881-82.

TO BE SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the Indian Government Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, 1882, and the days following, a quantity of old unserviceable MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Sails, Canvas, Rope (Coir and Europe), Boats, Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Steel, Iron Tanks, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

G. O'B. CAREW, Captain, I. M.,
Superintendent of Marine.
I. G. Dockyard. Bombay, 6th January, 1882.

THE BROACH COTTON GINNING & PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED to No. 1, Elphinstone Circle. Bombay, 7th January, 1882.

HEERJEEBHOY H. SHROFF,
Chairman of the Board.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY,
25, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST ARRIVED, by last Mail, best VALENTINES, Children's TOYS, single and double Children's PERAMBULATORS, ROCKING-HORSES, lady's French KID-GLOVES, lady's SILK-GLOVES and lady's SILK-MITTENS.

THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th instant, at the Company's Office in Elphinstone Circle, for the SALE of COTTON-WASTE for three months, from the 1st of February next. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
7th January, 1882.

NUTS TO CRACK.

BARCELONA NUTS ... ... } Cash 8 Annas
BRAZIL NUTS ... ... } per lb.
KENT COB NUTS... ... ...Re. 1 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,

FOR DESSERT.

DELICIOUS FRENCH SWEETS.
Cash—Rs. 2-4 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TREACHER'S SEA-SALTS
FOR INLAND SEA BATHING.

Their Solution forms *an exact imitation of* PURE NATURAL SEA-WATER, and will be found invaluable to residents of the Mofussil.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per 7 lb. box	Re. 1-4	1-8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE-ACTION
HOLBORN GARDEN PUMPS
OR PORTABLE FIRE-ENGINES,

THE best and cheapest article ever introduced; will produce a splendid rain-like spray unequalled for watering flowers in bloom, or throw a continuous stream of water a distance of 40 feet.

Polished Brass, Rs. 5 each, Cash.

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GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each
Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Thirty-eight Years in India, 2 vols. By W. Taylors. Vol. 1 now ready, with 100 illustrations	15	12
Ouida's latest work, A Village Commune	3	4
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Thompson's Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism	3	0
Caldecot's new Toy Books: Queen of Hearts and Farmer's Boy; each	0	12
Christmas Number of Graphic	1	0
Ditto. ditto. Ill. London News	1	0
Ditto. ditto. Whitehall Review	1	0
Ditto. ditto. Truth...	1	0
Moore's Health Resorts for Tropical Invalids in India	3	4
Six Months in the Ranks, or the Gentleman Private	4	12
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HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
MONDAY, 9TH JANUARY,
AT 9 PRECISELY,
BETSY BAKER.

Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Miss Emma Markham, Mrs. Norville.

Followed at 10-15 by the new BURLESQUE,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Miss Emma Markham.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER.................MR. F. MERER.
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NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

MORLEY HALL, COLABA.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY A.D.C.
will give their
LAST PERFORMANCE
on
TUESDAY, 9TH, AND WEDNESDAY, 10TH JAN.
Commencing with the laughable FARCE,
UP IN THE WORLD,
Followed by the COMEDIETTA,
THE LITTLE SENTINEL,
Concluding with the Tragico-comico BURLESQUE,
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.

Doors open at 8 p. m. (Madras time), commence at 9.

Reserved seats ......Rs.	2 0	Second seats (single). Re.	1 0
Second (family to admit two)............ „	1 8	Third .... „	0 8
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WE have established ourselves at Bombay as MERCHANTS, under the style of KAIKOBAD, RUSTOMJEE & Co., No. 32, Meadow-Street.

KAIKOBAD DINSHAW GHANDY,
RUSTOMJEE LIMJEE BATLEEBOYE.
Bombay, 9th January, 1882.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.—NOTICE.

THE Trustees recently appointed having assumed charge of the building known as the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, all COMMUNICATIONS in respect thereto should be ADDRESSED to the undersigned.

By order,
ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS,
Bombay, 7th January, 1882. Managing Trustee.

TO BE LET, a beautiful three-storied HOUSE, with stable, in Hornby-row, facing the sea. Rent moderate.

The FERNWOOD bungalow at Matheran, for Hot season. Rent moderate.

The FOLLY bungalow at Matheran. Rent moderate.

KEEPSAKE bungalow at Matheran. Rent moderate.

Also several other BUNGALOWS TO LET at Matheran for coming Hot season. For rent and other particulars apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & Co.,
33, Meadow-street. House and Estate Agents.

NESTLE'S MILK FOOD.

AN exquisitely delicate and very strengthening Food for Infants, of special value towards the period of weaning, and one of the best Foods for Dyspeptic Invalids yet produced. Prepared in Switzerland in the same manner as Condensed Milk, with the addition of a light, nutritious farine.

Constant fresh importations received by

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—This is the best hotel I have been in, either in the Bengal or Bombay Presidency. Food, wine and attendance are all excellent.—D. STEWART, Captain, 2nd Bn., Seaforth Highlanders.

KOPF'S CONSOLIDATED SOUPS. SOLE AGENT—Provision Cash Stores. W. J. ESSAI.

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WANTED, a good English-speaking Mistry, to take charge of Mill Building in Guzerat. Apply to GOSTLING and MORRIS, Architects, Nesbit Row.

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N. B.—The daily increasing demand for my Sewing Machines is an inconstestable proof of their superiority, and an incontrovertible fact that they are the best machines extant. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. Send for illustrated price lists. H. A. Geyer, Bombay.

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WANTED, a furnished BUNGALOW, on Bandora Hill, for one or two months. Address E. G. C., care of this office.

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BALMAIN'S LUMINOUS PAINT.—Samples of the Paint and specimens of its effects can be seen, and orders registered, at Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Good looking, strong, and very useful Pony (can be driven or ridden, and is a good Fencer) and light Dog-cart in first-rate order. ZERO, care of this office.

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MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MESSRS. GOSTLING and MORRIS, ARCHITECTS, have removed their offices to the old John Connon High School. No. 1, Nesbit-row, corner of Hummum-street.

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TRUNKS, OVERLAND—	
Iron Frames, bound and covered with stout Japanned canvas, from 27 to 36 inches in length	22 to 27
Ditto, superior quality, from 33 to 36 inches do.	50 to 60
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Scarborough, Grained Oak, very strong, from 24 to 30 inches in length	14 to 25
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Stout Japanned Canvas, opening at the top, has enclosures for Boots, Slippers, &c., and a tray for Linen, very handy	34 to 40
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Solid Leather, best quality and workmanship, 22 to 27 inches long	36 to 50
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Hand Travelling Tan Canvas opening wide, well finished, with good serviceable locks	14 to 25
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BAGS, GLADSTONE—	
Collapsing, when not full, Tan Canvas	22 to 34
Ditto in plain Hide or Black Leather	30 to 50
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Hand Travelling, in Morocco or Russia Leather, well finished with silk or calf linings, opening wide	10 to 30
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Ditto with Nickel mounts, very handsome	20 to 40
BAGS, COURIER OR MONEY—	
Tan Canvas, with the latest improvements in locks and straps, outside pockets	7 to 12
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AIR TIGHT CASES—	
Best stout Japanned Tin, Brass bolts, good locks, for Uniforms, &c.	18 to 34
HAT CASES—	
Leather, Japanned or Tanned Canvas	11 to 15
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Leather, &c., with space for collars, &c.	27 to 30
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PURE DRINKING WATER.

SUCH a necessity to health in this and all tropical climates can be obtained by the use of

CHEAVIN'S RAPID WATER FILTERS.

These Filters purify with astonishing rapidity, and do not easily get choked.

Half-gallon size	...Rs. 9 0	Two-and-a-half gallon size	...Rs. 15 0
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Five-gallon size, Rs. 27.

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CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
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SUPERIOR TABLE-LINEN.

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Best Double Damask, cut by the yard to suit any size Table, most useful for Messes, &c., neat centres with handsome borders, per yard	7 0 / 8 0
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23 by 23 per doz. at	Rs. 10 and 12 8
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D'Oyleys Fringed	9 0

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	Doz. Rs. a.
Fine White Honeycomb, Strong and Durable	10 0
Extra Large	15 0
White Linen Damask	10 0
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White Cotton Turkish Bath Towels	20 0
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White Cotton Turkish Bath Blankets, each	6 0
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Extra Large	30 0

CASH'S PATENT ROUGH TOWELS, each Rs. 3-4.

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-money.

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DAVIS & PRIMROSE	...Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
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ENTWISTLE &KENYON	...Sudden Grip Vices.
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Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

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AERATED WATERS.

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Soda Water (5 grains per bottle) Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia) Aerated Water	Rs. 0 12
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom) Lemonade Gingerade Seltzer Water Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	„ 1 0
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COURT TOILET SOAPS
OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

MAKERS are enabled to make a further concession in prices owing to the great success of these importations.

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Au Bouquet de Violettes,	Box of 3	tablets	...	1 8
Violettes des Bois	Do.	do.	... „	1 8
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Rosée Printanière	Do.	do.	... „	1 4
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A la Rose	Do.	do.	... „	1 8
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Do.	per bar		... „	0 12
Windsor	Box of 12	do.	... „	2 8
Do.	Do. 3	do.	... „	0 12

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NEW
DRESS SERGES
FOR
THE HILLS
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HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

Lisbon Serge	...As. 8 per yard.
Adriatique Serge,	...As. 12 per yard.
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Estimates for costumes and patterns post free.
10 per cent. discount for cash.

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THE FIRST ESSENTIALS FOR EUROPEAN RESIDENTS AND TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

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TRAVELLING CHESTS, OF SOLID LEATHER, with Glass Measures, Scales and Weights, Lock and Key. Filled with carefully-selected Remedies. From Rs. 24 to Rs. 75.

DOMESTIC CHESTS, OF PLAIN POLISHED MAHOGANY, Joinings fastened with Brass Screws, and with Lock and Key. Filled with Medicines, Scales, Measures, &c., all carefully selected. From Rs. 38 to Rs. 50.

ELEGANT DOMESTIC CHESTS, OF POLISHED MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD OR WALNUT. All carefully filled as above. From Rs. 53 to Rs. 100.

CHESTS IN OAK, DEAL, AND MAHOGANY, of various sizes, for Veterinary, Camp, Industrial, and other purposes. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 130.

DR. MOORE'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, in Teak, Rs. 20; in Oak, Rs. 28.

DR. HUNTER'S DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST, in Mahogany, Rs. 60.

We strongly recommend every up-country Resident's investing in one of these useful articles Always of great utility, where a family or establishment is concerned its importance cannot be over estimated.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
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NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of January next the present GOODS CLASSIFICATION will be REVISED and the RATES ALTERED, particulars of which can be obtained at this Office at any time, and at all stations on and after January 1st, 1882.

J. R. DUXBURY,
December 9, 1881. Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of the right of collecting ROAD TOLLS for the 12 months commencing 1st April, 1882, will be held before the Huzur Deputy Collector of Satara on the 1st February, 1882. For further particulars apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector of Satara.

W. R. PRATT, Collector of Satara.
Satara Collector's Office, 17th December, 1881.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Kumta on the 13th February, 1882, about 175 khandies of SANDALWOOD of 560 lbs. each. For particulars, apply to Mr. W. R. WOODROW, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division of Kanara, Sirsi.

W. PEYTON,
Conservator, of Forests, Southern Division.
Conservator's office, S. D. Camp Antal, Dharwar Districts, 3rd January, 1882.

FOR SALE AT BARODA.

G. W. G., 16 hands, 5 years, trained Artillery CHARGER, very fast and good jumper, by Soup Gâron-Sunbeam. Believed sound. Rs. 800.

G. C. B. PONY, 13-2, aged, fast and very strong, promising Gymkhana Pony, up to weight, very handsome and believed sound. Has played polo. Rs. 200.

D. B. Express RIFLE, 500, quite new chambered, for bottle-shaped cartridges, with 300 empty cases, bullets and wads, and case. Rs. 300. Apply to LIEUT. BUNBURY, R. A., Baroda.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent of this Company will be prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to gun fire on TUESDAY, the 17th January proximo, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of any quantity up to 5,000 tons of OLD IRON RAILS.

The rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying in the Company's premises, Waree Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, and the period within which delivery of the rails will be taken. Delivery will be made by the Company into barges, to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf, and payment for each lot of the rails must be made at the time of delivery.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders.

JOHN STEELL, Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 8th Dec., 1881.

JUST RECEIVED
DRY FIGS.
SMLL AND BIG FANCY BOXES.
MUSCATEL RAISINS IN BOXES.
APPLY SHARP AT
EDULJEE OOKERJEE SON,
OAK-LANE, FORT.

PATENT ANTI-LITHON BOILER COMPOSITION for the total prevention of incrustation and corrosion in Marine, Locomotive, and Stationary Steam Boilers, manufactured by the ANTI-LITHON COMPOSITION COMPANY, Limited, Bristol.

This composition is used in Government Factories at Woolwich, &c., and by Spinning, Weaving, and Saw Mills, Breweries, Foundries, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

The cost per month is more than saved the first week in fuel.

Full particulars can be obtained on application to

DEWAR Co.,
30, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Sole Agents for India.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

AN English-built new Victoria; built at the Royal Victoria Works, with a moveable driving-box.

An English-built square-fronted office Brougham.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton suitable for a Pair of Pony or a Galloway.

A new Bombay built Pony Cart, price moderate.

Information regarding buying, and selling carriages and horses, etc., etc., can be obtained on applying at JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR, Girgaum,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.

COTTON is reported from Liverpool as steady; sales 10,000 bales, no alteration in quotations.

To arrive Fully Good Fair, New Merchants, Good Fair clause, January-February shipment, by the Canal, is quoted, 5d. From America the day's advices report Receipts 34,000 bales. Mid-Uplands have advanced from 11 13-16 to 11⅞, and April delivery from 12·45 to 12·51. Owing mainly to this improvement, though our quotations here are virtually unaltered, the tone of our market is rather steadier, and buyers show more inclination to close with offers they had before declined.

The week's movements in Liverpool reported to-day are as follow. The total sales had been small, only 39 000 bales, of which the trade had taken 36,000 bales, and direct forwarded 8,000 bales. Compared to previous years its statistical position is as follows :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Total stock in Liverpool at date	520,000	490,000	524,000
Of which Suarts	48,000	37,000	30,000
Total visible supply at date	3,130,000	2,746,000	2,618,240
Price of Mid-Uplands	6 9-16	6 13-16	7 1-16
Do. Fair Dhollera	4 9-16	5 3-16	5¾

The week's movements, and the position generally in America, are as follow :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Week's receipts	148,000	100,000	148,000
	1881.	1880.	1879.
Total receipts from 1st Sept. to 31st Dec.	3,130,000	3,434,000	3,184,000
Stock in ports, 31st Dec.	1,200,000	977,000	887,000
Shipments to U.K. from 1st Sept. till 31st Dec.	919,000	1,239,000	1,125,000
Do. to the Continent	587,000	750,000	580,000

The Manchester Market is reported "dull," but prices are unaltered for the worse. Indeed, that for 40's. Mule is raised from 10 to 10¼, but this, we presume, if not a mistake, does not mean that the market is really higher. The most encouraging part of the advices from home are the light shipments for December to both Bombay and Calcutta. To Bombay the Plain Cottons are only about 33 million yards, and to Calcutta 55 millions. To Bombay Colored and Dyed Cottons still give the rather full total of 11 million yards, but to Calcutta they are little over 3½ millions. Twist to Bombay is again pretty full, viz., 1,300,000 lbs., but Calcutta is only 750,000. If Manchester could only keep up her quotations and her light shipments for a month or two, it would soon lead to improvement on this side.

Money keeps very tight, and in consequence all the Stock Markets are without animation. In Government paper sales have been made of 4 per cents. at 100⅝, both for immediate delivery and for delivery on the 15th. In Bank shares not much is doing, but Bombays have changed hands at Rs. 740, and Bank of Madras at Rs. 685.

Spinning companies have been very dull to-day, and we reduce our quotations for many shares Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

In London money is reported rather easier, the market rate for 3 months' bills being quoted 1 per cent. instead of ⅞ per cent under the bank rates. Consols are quoted ⅛ higher, but Rupee Paper is about 1-16 to ⅛ lower.

METALS.—We have to note an advance in the prices of both Copper and Yellow Metal. The former we now quote Rs. 52, and the latter Rs. 40⅞.

Exchange is a shade easier to-day. We quote the following for January delivery :—

	Telegraph.	Demand	3 months' sight.	4 months' sight.	6 months' sight.
Bank	1s. 8 1-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 4½d.	1s. 8⅜d.	
Credits			1s. 8 7-16d.		1s. 8¾d.
Documents			1s. 8 15-32d.		1s. 8 21-32d.
Francs			215¼		217¼

but for February and March the rate may be quoted 1-32 lower than the above all round.

Freights are steady for Cotton to Liverpool, and ready steamers can command 37-6. The Cyphrenes has taken 36-3d. and 37-6d., half and half, but she is not yet ready to take in cargo. Two steamers have been fixed for Liverpool, March loading, at 38-9d. There is some demand for freight to Genoa and Marseilles at 45s. per ton, payable at 2s. exchange. The s. s. Enchantress has been fixed for U. K. or Continent at 38s. 9d., with commission and concessions, January loading.

At the close a considerably stronger feeling has prevailed in the Cotton Market. Sellers are asking Rs. 2 per candy advance, and in some instances it has been paid.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	740
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	685
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	103

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	325
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	140
New issue	..	100	30	..	52
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	35 p. s	615
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	810
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	825
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	945
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	765
Cooria Mills	800	50	1,000	50	910
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	555
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 73-8	690
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	575
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,100
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,000
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	930
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,975
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	425
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,335
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	227½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,050
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	900
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,025
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	730
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	322½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	970
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	635
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	875
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	975

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	800
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	980
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	475
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	25 p. s.	560
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	440
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	60
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	930
Dholera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	210
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,030xd.
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,500
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	500
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 35	465
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	315
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	187½
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	235	1,600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,040
Sassoon Press Co	200	500	500	25	450
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	540

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	480
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,200	100	100	7 p.c.	155x 140
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,075
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	11
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	350
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,070
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	10	6	..	3
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	118
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	915
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	175nl.
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,000		25	..	10

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Dec. 31, 1881.

Open 1,446½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,33,168	0	0
Merchandise	6,23,873	0	0
Electric Telegraph	29,156	0	0
Total Rs.	7,86,197	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,289¾ miles ......Total Rs.	6,04,018	0	0
Increase	1,82,179	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lancaster, 1,145 tons, Captain W. A. Steeves, sailed on the 7th instant for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ceylon, 1,180 tons, Captain R. D. Lunbam, sailed on the 7th instant for Ceylon, *en route* her voyage round the world

THE steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain G. J. Raffin, sailed on the 7th instant for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain T. Tanttough, will sail to-day for China, &c., with extra China mail, a general cargo and 136 chests opium.

THE steamer Stanmore, 1,260 tons, Captain G. H. Jenning, arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Cardiff (29th November), with a cargo of 1,940 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lang, Moir and Company.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
7	Geelong (s)	Webber	Hongkong, Dec. 17.
	Billini (s)	Sawyer	Cardiff, Oct. 30.
	Stanmore (s)	Jenning	Cardiff, Nov. 29.
	Claudius (s)	Gayland	Tyne, Dec. 3.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Hand	Portsmouth, Dec. 8.
8	Brenda (s)	Veal	London, Dec. 3.
	Elpis (s)	Turner	Aden, Dec. 31.
	Gordinia (s)	Ross	Barcelona, Dec. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	Destinations.
7	Speke Hall (s)	Brand	Liverpool.
	Arrow (s)	Ringheim	Cutch.
	Accacia	Nacoda	Mauritius.
	Lancaster (s)	Steeves	Liverpool.
	Adria (s)	Raffin	Calcutta.
	Ceylon (s)	Lunbam	Colombo.

The steamer Sumatra, Tanttough, to China, &c., obtained her port-clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—
Steamer Bellini, to United Kingdom.
Steamer Cormona, to Liverpool.
Barque Russell, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
3	Viceroy (s)	Vaile	London, Nov. 7.
	Billow (s)	Darnell	Port Said, Dec. 2.
	Simla	Irvine	Liverpool, Sept. 12.
4	Japan (s)	Gardner	Hongkong, Dec. 20.
	Gateacre	Price	Liverpool, Sept. 18.
	Dharwar	Hutchins	Hongkong, Nov. 23.
	Arethusa	Stiven	Glasgow, Aug. 22.
	Edward Kidder	Griffin	Liverpool, Aug. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 3.—Steamer Maharaja. Ships Boyne and East Minister. Barque St. Louis. Schooner Alert.

Jan. 4.—Steamers Avagyee, Khiwinda and Cherubini. Ship Rotomahana and a barque (numbers undistinguishable).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
4	Pekin (s)	Calcutta.
5	Cormorant (s)	London.
	Madura (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.		
4	Gannet (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall (s)—50 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore (s)—10 cases acid and 3 cases saffron, L. Naraen and Co; 2 cases saffron, B. and A. Hormarjee.

Siam (s)—12 cases black cochineal, Javarechund Goomanchund.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—6 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee; 44 cases brandy, D. P. Batha.

Roumania (s)—32 packages claret, Geo. R. Purvis and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lancaster (s)—800 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput; 150 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co.

Regent (s)—600 cwts wheat and 75 cwts rapeseed, Hurry Bhanjee; 55 bales hemp, Hormusjee Rustomjee; 44 bales cotton, Vallijee Runchore; 90 bales cotton, Khimjee Ludha; 174 bales cotton, Dhunra Dossa; 125 bales cotton, A. Blaschek and Co; 132 bales cotton, Nagjee Vussonjee; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 676 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 34 bales cotton, Kewuldass Tricom; 200 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 70 bales hemp, 20 bales rags and 3 bales hemp twine, Nuthoo Soonderjee.

Armenia (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Cooverjee Nursee; 450 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 250 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 14,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 120 cwts coir yarn, Hurridass Goculdass; 26 bales wool, Visonjee Goculdass.

Knight of the Bath (s)—3,200 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee; 510 cwts linseed, Dwarkadass Vussonjee; 48 bales cotton, Ramjee Goculdass and Co; 840 cwts wheat, Suchoobhoy Khakey; 799½ cwts linseed and 800 cwts wheat, Shewjee Dhurumsey; 400 cwts wheat, Narrondass Hurridass; 435 cwts linseed, William Bell and Co; 35 bales cotton, Vairsey Haice; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Cypherenes (s)—325 cwts gall, Ally Mahomed Hassum.

Carmona (s)—40,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 500 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Pharos (s)—222 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Mitha Cassum; 285 cwts olibanum, Manuck Luckamsey; 800 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee, 84½ cwts hingra, Eduljee Hajee Abdool Gaffoor; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,200 cwts linseed, Ghella Bharmull.

Hangow (s)—187½ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithaney; 90 cwts olibanum, Khoja Cassom Soomar; 120 cwts coir yarn, Magjee Mooljee; 800 cwts wheat, Luckmidass Moonjee.

Inchmore (s)—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 61 cwts gum, Sruff Sallamahomed and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 133½ cwts cloves, Currimbhoy Husunbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bedouin (s)—500 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co; 176 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton and 2,608½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe (s)—300 cwts coffee, Ralli Brothers.

Bokhara (s)—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tebe (s)—50 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Bellene (s)—20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Orsino (s)—800 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 24 boxes indigo, Volkart Brothers.

Schaldis (s)—100 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Brocadale (s)—100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Huzara (s)—100 bales cotton, M. Mackenzie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sumatra (s)—100 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 50 bales cotton, Joowarimull Moolchund.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

450-79—Craigie, L and O—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn C. and L.—Part heard.

403-81—Payne and G.—Toolsee Nathajee vs Moroba Govindjee and another—Inperson—Part heard.

382-77—Hearn, C. and L.—Narrondass Hemraj and others vs Vissondass Hemraj—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

589-77—H. Bicknell—Icharam Gungadass vs Nundlal Beharelal and others—Shapurjee and T., A. and H.—Part heard.

495-81—Tyabjee and D.—Hajee Abdool Rahimon Hajee Allaruckia vs T. Henderson and others—Craigie, L. and O.—Part heard.

579-80—J. Macfarlane—Meghjee Jetha and another vs Sha Welljee Natha and others—Crawford and B.—Part heard.

499-80—Shapurjee and T.—Chatterbhooj Khimjee and another vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.

230-80—Payne and G.—Soswami Shre Girdharijee &c., vs Luckmidass Teckchund and another—Craigie, L. and O. and Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

645-79—Jefferson B and D (for peuper)—Devbai vs Itchalal Vundrawandas and others—J. Macfarlane and Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Part heard.

115-80—Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Hurridas vs Itchalal Vundrawandas and others—J. Macfarlane.

487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

676-79—Muljee and B—Pragjee Morarjee and others vs Goculdas Girdharilal—J. Macfarlane—Part heard.

423-81—Chalkand W.—Annie Henningway vs. J. Henningway—Hearn, C. and L.

513-81—Hearn, C. and L—J. Henningway vs Annie Powar *alias* Annie Henningway—Chalk and W.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velljee and others, J. B and D., S. and F. and J—Macfarlane.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S. and W. Co., and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ardesir and H., and C. L. and O.—Jehangir Gustadjee and another petitioner

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

326-81—Payne and G.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Hajee Haroon Esmail and another—Smith and F.—Part heard.

339-81—J. Macfarlane—Ahmed Soonjee vs Chunda Ramjee and another—Nanu and H., and R. M. Sayani.

343-81—Jefferson, B. and D.—Hajee Esmail Seedick and others vs Hajee Dawood Hajee Sulleman and others.

22-81—Tyabjee and D—Jeewibai vs Golabdas Motiram and others—Jefferson B and D.

128-81—Tyabjee and D.—Memon Hajee Cassom Hajee Noormahomed vs Memon Hajee Oosman Hajee Jooma and another—In person.

306-81—Muljee and B.—Motilall Sudaram and another vs Sookhramdas Khoosalchund—Shamrao P.

346-81—Tyabjee and D.—Hukimchund Joitadas vs The Italia and Helvetia Marine Insurance Co.

355-81—In person (a pauper)—Pembai vs Sijoobai—In person.

356-81—In person (a pauper)—Sonabai vs Hurrishunker Bhaskerjee and others—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 5.

Guinness, Captain, 22nd Bombay N. I., on duty, from Quetta.

JANUARY 7.

Pollock, Captain, Royal Scots Fusiliers, on leave, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 6.

Wavell, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, to Meerut.
Christopher, Lieut., Seaforth Highlanders, on duty, to Sitapur.

JANUARY 7.

Pollock, Captain, Royal Scots Fusiliers, on leave, to Delhi.
Nares, Captain, Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. for Musketry, on duty, to Rajkote.
Dickie, Lieut., R. E., on duty, to Meerut.
Maule, Major, R. A., on leave, to England.
Anderson, Major, 13th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Hoggan, Col., 25th Punjaub N. I., on retirement, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 9.

It is notified that para 1 of Regimental orders of the 7th inst., requesting officers of the corps to attend at Bori Bunder to meet His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is cancelled.

There will be parade under the Adjutant on Wednesday next, the 11th inst., at the Bandstand, at 7 a.m. (Madras time.) All members are requested to attend.

D. and F. Companies will commence target practice on Thursday morning next, the 12th inst. All members of other Companies who have not done their class firing are requested to do it with D. Company.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Tuesday next, the 10th inst., at 6 p.m. (Madras time).

The Ranges at Coorla will be closed on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 10th and 11th inst., and will be used by the Marine Battalion for field firing.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters,
Poona, January 6.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Sind Horse—Capt. E. V. P. Monteith, Sqn. Officer, 2nd Sind Horse, to Officiate as 2nd in Comd., vice Major J. Phillips proceeded on leave.

16th Regt. N. I.—Major J. E. E. Griffith, Wing Comdr., 18th N. I., to be 2nd in Comd. and to officiate as Comdt., vice Lieut.-Col. F. S. Iredell, appointed Comdt. 14th N. I.

17th Regt. N. I.—Lieut.-Col. J. Jacob, 2nd in Comd., Offg. Comdt., to be Comdt., vice Col. Plomer, retired, dated 13th Dec.

Major H. L. Walter, Wing Comdr., to be 2nd in Comd., vice Lieut.-Col. Jacob, appointed Comdt.

Major C. D. P. Payne (attached to the 20th N. I.) to be Wing Comdr. and to officiate as 2nd in Comd., vice Major Walter, proceeded on leave.

The services of Vety. Surg. A. C. Webb, placed at the disposal of the Director of Army Remount operations, being no longer required by that officer, he is directed to rejoin, at Kirkee for duty.

Vety. Surg. H. A. Woodroffe, having rejoined from leave is posted to Kirkee for duty with the R. A. at that station as a temporary measure.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to transfer Brig.-Genl. Carnegy from Nasirabad Brigade to Bombay Dist.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the dates specified :—

Lieut.-Col. A. Durand, S. C., Comdt. 10th N. L., 22nd Dec.

Lieut.-Col. G. G. H. Fulton, S. C., Wing Comdr., 11th N. I., 28th Dec.

Armourer Sergt. Charles Blanks, Corps of Armourers, is posted to the 1st Bn. Worcestershire Regt., vice Armourer Sergt. William Harwood, deceased.

The following order is confirmed :—

Rajkot Station Order, dated 15th Dec. appointing Capt. F. B. Peile, 2nd N. I., Station Staff Officer, vice Major C. M. Browne.

With the sanction of the C.-in-C. in India the undermentioned officer is granted leave of absence as follows :—

R. A.—Major G. E. Maule (B-2) from date of departure for 6 months to England on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

3rd Cavy.—Major J. F. Willoughby to India from 19th Sept. to 7th Dec., 1880, on medical certificate.

12th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. A. Beale, 2nd Bn. Leicestershire Regt., probationer for the S. C., to the Neilgheries from 1st Dec., 1881, to 28th Feb. 1882, on medical certificate.

18th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. L. H. Vidal to remain in Bombay from 6th to 15th Jan. to appear for examination in Hindustani by the higher standard in extension of leave granted in G. O. C. No. 597 of 1881.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board Surg.-Major R. Turner, A. M. D., is granted leave to the port of embarkation for thirty days from date of availing himself of it and thence to England for six months from date of embarkation.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

IN RESPECT to the memory of LADY FERGUSSON, the THEATRE will be CLOSED THIS EVENING.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

SANDS—December 7th, at Hillsborough, Co. Down, William Sands, aged 79 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAINGER—December 30th, at Allahabad, the wife of R. H. Grainger, of a son.

HIGGINS—December 16th, at Lahore, the wife of T. F. Higgins, of a son.

MANSEL—January 1st, at Abbottabad, the wife of Captain A. Mansel, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

WILD—December 27th, at Gujranwala, the wife of Albert Edward Wild, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COLLINS—JOHNSON—January 2nd, at St. Stephen's Church, Hazaribagh, Arthur Herbert Collins, Bengal Civil Service, to Esther Ida, second daughter of E. T. S. Johnson, Esq., Deputy Superintendent, Survey of India.

DONNITHORNE—PATTERSON—December 31st, at Howrah, Reginald Augustus Donnithorne, to Alice Emily Ann, daughter of Mrs. C. Patterson, of Kasauli.

WYLLIE—CARMICHAEL—December 29th, at Madras, William Hutt Curzon Wyllie, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, youngest son of General Sir William Wyllie, G. C. B., to Katherine Georgiana, daughter of the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael, Madras Civil Service.

DEATHS.

SHERLOCK—December 22nd, at Morar, Henry Sherlock, Surgeon-Major, A. M. D., aged 49 years.

TIDY—January 4th, at Roorkee Harriott, the beloved wife of Captain Arthur Tidy, 2nd Battalion The Dorsetshire Regiment.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1882.

THE death of Lady Fergusson casts a gloom over Bombay. That one so young, so high placed, so esteemed and admired, should be cut off with such awful suddenness, sends a pang to every heart. A feeling of deepest grief is universal, and sympathy is expressed on all hands for Sir James Fergusson under this cruel bereavement. Lady Fergusson's gentle presence will be long remembered in Bombay society, and her untimely death long mourned.

RUMOUR says that the Amir is coming to India in the spring, and that a durbar will be held at Umballa, Delhi, or Lahore for His Highness's reception. But it is officially stated that the Amir has made no formal application as yet, and that consequently no invitation or permission has been accorded to Abdul Rahman. Both statements are easily reconcilable. We have only to read the letters which have passed between the Viceroy and the Amir since December, 1880, to understand that, as we have already stated, the meeting is the reverse of improbable. We shall quote the words in which the Amir himself made the first proposal. In a letter dated the 28th of the above-named month, and after referring to the future government of Khost, Kuram, and Kandahar, the Amir writes :—"I desire to have an interview with your Excellency, and wish to confer personally with you. The affairs of Afghanistan are in such a deranged state that they cannot be properly represented through the lips of another person, and that unless I represent them myself, my affairs will remain unaccomplished, and I shall incur loss of reputation. . . . There is no qualified man in Afghanistan to whom I could impart the secrets of my heart, and who has such an insight into public matters that he could know and give suitable answers to questions relating to State affairs, and thus bring matters to a conclusion with your Excellency without the necessity of a personal interview between myself and your Excellency." If General Mir Ahmed Khan is the best officer whom the Amir could select for the delicate business of envoyship, there may be something in His Highness's desponding estimate of his countrymen's character. Mir Ahmed, says Colonel Waterford, Commissioner of Peshawar, was suspected of having taught young Abdul Rahman—the Amir of to-day—how to smoke opium, whereat Afzul Khan, young Rahman's father, was not unnaturally wroth. No reader of His Highness's letters to the Viceroy can help being struck, and often amused, with the writer's outspoken, naïve denunciation of the people which a capricious fate has called him to rule. His Highness would cry ditto to even the hardest things which Dr. Bellew himself has said of the Afghans. But this by the way. The Amir's letter reached Lord Ripon at Allahabad on the 6th January, 1881, and the Viceroy replied on the following day. After complimenting the Amir on his readiness to be guided by the British Government, Lord Ripon continues—"With respect to your Highness's kind expression of anxiety for a personal interview with me, I recognise thoroughly the advantages that might follow free and confidential conversation upon these matters at a meeting between your Highness and myself. I look forward to the prospect of meeting your Highness before long, and I will certainly endeavour so to form my plans that, upon my return to Northern India, this desirable object may be fulfilled at an early opportunity. But there are various reasons connected with the affairs of my Government and with the present state of my health which make it impossible to avoid delay in arranging for such an interview." On the 26th of January the Amir replied to this letter, and in it he gives his reasons for restricting Mir Ahmed's powers to the giving and receiving of a message : "The affairs of Afghanistan are embarrassed to such an extent and degree that they cannot be set to rights through anyone but myself. The reason why I asked with urgency for and insisted on an interview, and why I still do so, is that I wish that the first stone of the foundation of the structure of sincere friendship between the two Governments to be so firmly and strongly laid that it should not for hundreds of years see the face of destruction or suffer desolation. I still confidently hope that a friendly interview will take place between your Excellency and myself at some convenient time and on a suitable occasion, and that our affairs will be arranged according to our wishes."

The "return to Northern India," of which Lord Ripon spoke, took place, of course, last April, when Kandahar was passing under the direct rule of Abdul Rahman, when, in fact, the very transaction was taking place with special reference to which a meeting in India would have been desirable. But for all that the interview, whether accompanied by a grand durbar or not, still remains desirable. The most sanguine believer in Abdul Rahman's capacities as a ruler cannot deny that the situation, especially in Southern and Western Afghanistan, contains many elements of danger. The Amir has been remarkably successful, but there are signs that personal jealousies and party quarrels may again plunge Herat into the state of chaos which has subsisted in the principality for nearly seventy of the eighty years of the present century. A renewal of disturbances in Herat would most probably mean the same thing at Kandahar, or at all events in the territory west of the Helmund. In spite of his "internment" in Persia, Ayoub would still appear to be master of his own movements, and if the opportunity offered, he would no doubt re-appear on the scene of his recent adventures. As the Durani Sirdars reasoned with Colonel St. John, the retention of Kandahar cannot be rendered secure without the possession of Herat; and as the Colonel himself has recorded,—in his letters printed in the newly issued blue-book on Afghan correspondence,—Ayoub Khan does not appear in the character of a mere adventurer, or even of the would-be restorer of his brother's sovereignty, but in the character of rightful heir. Indeed, as Abdul Rahman has so far justified the confidence placed in him by the Government of India, it may be said that the reasons for his coming to confer with the Viceroy in person are stronger than before. Shere Ali must have put down opposition and established his rights of the stronger before he could have hoped for an interview with an Indian Viceroy. Moreover, the relations between Abdul Rahman and Lord Ripon during the eventful period between the former's accession and his late settlement of the Kandahar question were much more intimate than the relations between Shere Ali and Lord Lawrence during the former's struggle for power. It is hardly too much to say that Abdul Rahman could not have written more submissively had he been a Lieutenant-Governor addressing a Governor-General. On the other hand, Lord Ripon has, perhaps, manifested the highest degree of active interest in Afghanistan that was compatible with military non-intervention.

If the meeting does take place, the Amir may not improbably be fortified by stronger assurances than were given in the Indo-Afghan treaties of 1855 and 1857, about the one-sided character of which, as he called it, poor Shere Ali bitterly grumbled, not altogether without reason. Lord Hartington's words at the last elections, that though we did not want Afghanistan for ourselves, we would take care no other Power came into possession of it, may indicate the possible drift of a treaty ; but it would be premature to speculate on the subject at this stage. The treaty which Golam Hyder, Dost Mahomed's heir-apparent, signed at Peshawur in 1855, merely bound the Amir "to be the friend of the friends and enemy of the enemies of the Honourable East India Company." The special object of the treaty which Dost Mahomed himself accepted at Peshawur in 1857 was the delegation of British officers to places in Afghanistan for the purpose of supervising the expenditure of the subsidy granted for the support of the Afghan war against Persia. But it also provided for the appointment of an Indian Vakeel at Kabul, and of an Afghan representative in India. For the rest, the treaty reiterated the "one-sided" principle of 1855. Mahomed Afzal Khan, who is favourably mentioned in the correspondence blue-book, would probably be selected to reside at Abdul Rahman's court. All that Shere Ali got out of Lord Mayo's grand durbar at Umballa was a gratifying impression of the new Governor-General's manners and character, and what was something more substantial, the balance of a subsidy of £120,000. Abdul Rahman, by his own account, would expect fifty lakhs. In his letter to Mr. Lyall, dated 11th December, he says—"When I had an interview with Mr. Griffin at Zimma, in the Kohistan district, and we talked on the confusion of the affairs of Afghanistan and on the welfare of the two States, that officer gave me the promise and good tidings of a grant of 100 lakhs of rupees by Her Imperial Majesty's Government!" He has received some fifty lakhs already.

THE Bombay Educational Department will lose in Colonel T. Waddington, whose retirement from the Staff Corps was notified in the last *Government Gazette*, one of its oldest, most efficient, and most widely respected officers. The appointment of a military man to such a peculiarly peaceful department as the Educational would doubtless now-a-days provoke considerable comment. It was otherwise in 1863, when, on the invitation of Mr. Howard, Major Waddington, who had already done thirteen years of good work for the State, joined the small body of distinguished men to whom, acting in hearty co-operation with their sagacious head, the Bombay Department was so largely indebted for the good start it got in public opinion. Mr. Howard chose his men well ; and Colonel Waddington's selection for an important appointment in the infant department was no exception to the general rule. Serving first for a few months as Assistant Inspector in the Central Division, Colonel Waddington was soon moved to the Inspectorship of the Southern Division—a post from which Sir Alexander Grant called him, in a little more than a year, to be that officer's Personal Assistant for the time during which he combined the offices of Principal of the Elphinstone College and Acting Director of Public Instruction. One of Sir Alexander Grant's first administrative acts when he was confirmed as Director was to choose Colonel Waddington for the Central Division, in which important appointment Colonel Waddington has since 1864 had full scope for the exercise of high administrative qualities, much personal kindness, and an unpretending but very genuine sympathy for all classes and men with whom his daily work has brought him into contact. Colonel Waddington hands over his district in a state of efficiency and contentment of which he may justly be proud ; and he will be much missed, not only by an exceptionally large circle of friends, but by his colleagues and subordinates, and by many whose interests—great or small—in the educational affairs of the chief inspectorate have brought them into personal relations with the genial officer who has been in office there for the last nineteen years. During that time Colonel Waddington has, it should be added, served more than once as Acting Director, and when Mr. Peile retired from that office Colonel Waddington, we believe, ran Mr. Chatfield a close second for the prize of the department—Mr. Wordsworth, who is the only officer senior to both, being at the time absent in Europe. Colonel Waddington entered the service in June, 1847. In January, 1848, we see that he passed the Hindustani Interpreter's examination, and was posted as Interpreter to the 7th Regiment N. I. soon afterwards. In the following year he passed in the other language in which he holds a certificate—Mahratti—when he was appointed Quartermaster and Interpreter of the regiment at the earliest date admissable by the regulations of that time. In November, 1849, Colonel Waddington joined the Ahmednagar Revenue Survey as Assistant Superintendent, and he served in the Survey in Ahmednagar, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, and Sattara as Assistant Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, and finally in charge of the Survey till September, 1860, when after 13 years' service he took his first furlough, on his return from which he joined the Educational Department.

WE understand that it is possible that Colonel Waddington, although he has definitely left the service, may continue to act as Educational Inspector of the Central Division for a few months longer. The officer selected to succeed him is understood to be Mr. Kirkham, who does not arrive until April ; and the arrangement at which we have hinted would be preferable to the general disturbance for a short time which would be caused by an acting appointment of the usual kind for the short interval.

THE good understanding which is growing between Austria and Germany and Turkey has an obvious motive. The sudden demand of Russia for the settlement of the war indemnity by a cession of territory or the assignment of the Roumelian tributes makes Turkey naturally anxious to enter into close relations with both Austria and Germany which alone can protect her effectually from the pressure brought to bear upon her by her old enemy. On the other hand, the growing agitation in the newly annexed provinces consequent on the high-handed attempt to apply the conscription amongst a population which is still nominally subject to the Sultan no doubt disposes the Austrian Cabinet to cultivate amicable relations with the Porte lest the resistance of the Mussulman malcontents should be sustained from without. It suits Austria and her German ally at the moment to play the Sultan fair and put a spoke in the Russian wheel. But what about the alliance of the three Emperors, the re-establishment of which was announced a week or two ago with such a flourish of trumpets ? It is not likely to last long when already two out of the three august parties to it are foregathering with the enemy—or the victim—of the third.

DEATH OF LADY FERGUSSON.

WE deeply regret to have to announce the death of Lady Fergusson, which took place yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. The fatal illness declared itself on Saturday forenoon, when Lady Fergusson informed Dr. Findlay that she did not feel very well. He was struck by her appearance, especially by a sunken look about the eyes, and asked her to go and lie down and put herself under treatment at once. He immediately sent for Dr. Blanc, and pending his arrival treated the patient for cholera the symptoms of which were unmistakeable. The cramps were very severe. Dr. Blanc arrived in about an hour and Lady Fergusson was then already in a state of collapse. She rallied, however, and strong hopes were entertained of her recovery until midnight. At that time the pains of labour declared themselves and soon after a child was born, dead. From that time forth, there was really no chance of recovery. Dr. Henry Cook was called in and everything possible was done, but the patient never rallied from the collapse consequent upon the shock. The state of collapse was profound and death supervened soon after 1 o'clock yesterday (Sunday). Both Miss Fergusson and Miss Richman, Lady Fergusson's sister, had been sent to Malabar Point on Saturday evening, and except her maid Lady Fergusson was quite alone.

Lady Fergusson came down from Mahableshwar in order to have the benefit of the best advice in her approaching accouchement. It was only on Friday that she drove over to Malabar Point to see if her rooms there were ready, as she was to have moved thither to-day (Monday).

Sir James Fergusson is at present on tour in Kathiawar, *en route* from Kutch to Rajkot, where the Thakore of Bhownagar was to have been invested at His Excellency's hand with the insignia of a G.C.S.I. on Saturday next, the 14th inst. His Excellency was of course telegraphed to immediately, but his location is not exactly known, and it is feared the message could not reach him under forty hours, and that he will not be able, with the utmost despatch, to get to Bombay before Wednesday, or perhaps even Thursday. Up to last Friday, the 6th inst., His Excellency's address, by telegraph, was Kutch *viâ* Jooria, and the next address given was Nowanagar, where the party expected to arrive on Tuesday, the 10th inst. So that the sad message would reach His Excellency on the road somewhere between Kutch and Nowanagar, and he would have a long journey by camel or horse dâk before he could strike the railway to return to Bombay.

The funeral will not take place till after His Excellency's arrival. The body was deposited yesterday in an air-tight metallic coffin to await interment.

The High Court will be closed to-day, we understand, and so, no doubt, will most of the Bombay establishments. There will be no performance at the Gaiety Theatre this evening ; and we suppose the Volunteers' Fancy Ball, which had been fixed for Friday next, will be postponed. The feeling of regret and sympathy is very deep and general.

At the lecture delivered by the Rev. Joseph Cook at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute last evening, the chairman, Mr. H. E. Jacomb, announced with much emotion the death of Lady Fergusson. The announcement was followed by a pause of some duration, many of those present engaging in silent prayer. The Rev. Mr. Cook in the course of his lecture referred in feeling terms to the painful event.

As a mark of respect, and in consequence of the sudden death of Lady Fergusson, the Municipal Commissioner has ordered that the Municipal office be closed to-day (Monday), except for the despatch of emergent business.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE theatre was crowded on Saturday evening every seat being occupied and every chair that could be spared from the stage being requisitioned. The performance commenced with the farce of "Betsy Baker," and the spirit and humour thrown into it by Mr. Ferrell, Mr. Gillespie, Miss Markham, and Mrs. Norville kept the audience in merriment the whole time it lasted. It was followed by the new and lively burlesque "Lucia di Lammermoor," by which the company obtained a considerable addition to their already large share of popularity. The acting of all was lively and graceful, and they were rewarded by the audience with the heartiest applause, almost all the songs and dances being re-demanded. The cast of the burlesque was as follows :—Henry Ashton, Mr. J. B. Ferrell ; Dr. Raymond, Mr. F. Merer ; Edgar of Ravenswood, Miss Edith Wilson ; Lucy of Lammermoor, Mr. A. B. Tapping. It is quite evident that no effort is being spared to make the present theatrical season successful in every respect, and it was pleasant to see such a crowded house on Saturday evening.

In consequence of the death of Lady Fergusson, the theatre will be closed this evening.

A MAHRATTA POET.

THE Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, who is at present on a tour of inspection in India on behalf of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Free Church of Scotland, delivered a lecture shortly before the Christmas holidays to the local branch of the Asiatic Society on the works of the Mahratti poet Tukaram, which the pressure on our space has prevented us from noticing earlier. In his introductory remarks the learned Doctor vindicated the importance of the study of the writings of a poet and religious teacher whose influence on a large class of our fellow-subjects in this part of India is still so potent. The connection of Tukaram with the Vithoba worship which still draws yearly its thousands and tens of thousands to Punderpore is, of course, well known. But Tukaram's influence is not confined to the ignorant devotees who follow blindly the leading of the national poet in its lowest and most degrading aspect. The educated classes hold him in high esteem ; and Dr. Mitchell in this connection drew special attention to the fact that the Prarthana Samaj—the infant church of the Hindoo theists—both at Bombay and at Poona use in their public worship hymns drawn from his writings, first, of course, "weeding" them carefully of all passages conveying idolatrous sentiment. After a short account of what has been already done to elucidate the main facts of Tukaram's life, in the course of which Dr. Mitchell referred to Sir Alexander Grant's paper in the *Fortnightly Review*, and to a paper contributed by the speaker himself to the Bombay Asiatic Society's journal as far back as 1859, Dr. Mitchell let Tukaram "speak for himself" in a series of translations very happily modelled on the various rhythms of the original poems. We are glad to learn that these translations will be made accessible, as a whole, by publication in the Society's journal ; but our readers will, we feel sure, be glad to have the selections we are able to give below. At the close of his paper on Tukaram, Dr. Mitchell exhibited a collection of manuscripts and printed copies of manuscripts of Sanskrit works found in Japan which excited the liveliest interest. As our readers know, the suspicion long entertained that the Buddhist missionaries who from India carried their religion to the farthest corners of the East must have taken their sacred books with them, has recently been verified ; and Dr. Mitchell is taking home with him a very complete collection, made by the order of the Japanese Government, of copies of texts which are cherished with superstitious reverence in the temples of Japan by priests who have well-nigh lost all knowledge of their contents. Not the least interesting among these are the alphabets and syllabaries in which the Devanagri character is set forth, in forms that are perfectly recognisable, and which indeed in some cases preserve distinctions between classes of similar sounds which have died out in the vernaculars that now represent in India the old sacred language of the country. A cordial vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer, accompanied by the request that he would place his paper on Tukaram at the disposal of the society. We make the following selections from Dr. Mitchell's translations :—

(*a*.) If when God thou seekest, thou a hindrance
In thy best and dearest, [fearest
Cast them from thee !
If to child or riches thy fond spirit clingeth,
Lo! to thee it bringeth
Only sorrow.
Pralhad even a father, Bibbishan a brother,
Bharat realm and mother,
Disregarded.
Tuka said, One refuge, Hari's feet ne'er faileth ;
Nothing else availeth
In thy sorrow.

(*b*.) Why art thou forgetting God, the greatly gracious,
Who the world so spacious
Sole supporteth?
For the new-born nurseling who the milk prepareth ?
Mother, child—each shareth
His great mercy.
In the fierce hot season when the leaflet springeth
Who the moisture bringeth
Which it drinketh ?
Has not th' Everlasting given thee still protection ?
Keep in recollection
All his kindness !
World-sustaining call Him—of all good the giver.
Think, said Tuka, ever of Him only.

(*c*.) 'Tis the deavest hope I have
Thro' all births to be thy slave ;
Faithful pilgrim let me be,
Travelling still to Pandhari ;
Saints for my companions ever,
Love o'er-flowing like a river,
Bathing in the Bhimā waves—
This the boon that Tukā craves.

(*d*.) Why didst thou at first give me the habit ?
For now I cannot remain without thee.
Why didst not cast me off at the beginning ?
Now thou hast disregarded me ; but I leave thee
O thou ocean of mercy, [not.
Without thee I have become agonised
Said Tuka, Where, O Hari, liest thou hidden ?
Now, now come quickly, O Pandurang.

(*e*.) Of his own providing nought the poet singeth ;
God the gracious bringeth
Strains melodious.
When the sweet *solankhi* her clear note outpoureth,
He gives, as she soareth, [poureth,
All the rapture.
I can offer nothing of my heart's own treasure,
All from His good pleasure
Flows the music.
Tuka said, His marvels no one comprehendeth ;
To the lame he lendeth
Feet to walk with.

(*f*.) Oh, he speaks the words of heaven
With a heart to murder given,—
Loudly praise to God he sings,—
But his soul to lucre clings,—
Tuka said, A wretch so base,
Smite him, slap him on the face !

COLONEL PRENDERGAST WALSH.

BOMBAY will know the long familiar figure of Colonel Prendergast Walsh no more. The last Bombay *Government Gazette* republishes from the *London Gazette* the notification of that officer's promotion to the rank of full Colonel, and his retirement from the service. We reproduced the other day from the Dublin *Evening Mail* a long and graphic account of Colonel Walsh's gallant march at the head of military and police upon his recalcitrant tenants in the County Cavan. The fact that for some two or three years past he could get no rents from the tenants in question, and that for the last few months he could not get even an agent to ask them for payment, was one of the causes of his leaving Bombay some eight weeks ago to combine the duties of agent with those of landlord in the North of Ireland. Unfortunately his military expedition has not brought him any loot in the shape of the withheld rents, but it promises to lead to some interesting litigation with a view to settle the point as to whether tenants who have removed their doors can be held guilty of forcible re-entry when they go back upon the withdrawal of the military and police. Some thirty years ago, when Colonel Walsh, then a subaltern, arrived in India, the Mutiny had not taken place, and there were far less troubles then in this country than there are now in his native land. He came of an old Indian family, his uncles and cousins having long time since filled influential positions in this country. The earlier portion of his service was spent in Gujerat and Cutch. He was a young officer stationed at Baroda when Tantia Topee, with Brigadier Parkes at his heels, made a rush for the Baroda cantonments, with a view to stir up a mutiny amongst the native troops there and extend the war to the Bombay Presidency generally. That famous rebel got to Paumghur, some twenty-two miles from Baroda, and caused a certain degree of emotion in the Gackwar's palace and elsewhere, but Brigadier Parkes being ten miles in his rear, he suddenly doubled back through the jungle and returned into Central India, whence he had come. Sundry sepoys were blown from guns for having manifested a disposition to fraternise with Tantia, and there was a good deal of scouring of the jungles, in which the subaltern, Prendergast Walsh, had his share. He was for some four or five years in the Commissariat Department as a first-class Agent in Surat, but the greater part of his service was spent in Bombay, where he was at semi-official social gatherings a prominent personage, his organising talents combining with his genial presence to render him the soul of such festivities. Upon the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay, he arranged and superintended a grand dinner on the Esplanade to the sailors of the Flying Squadron ; and when the Prince of Wales came here he acquitted himself admirably of a similar task in regard to the sailors and soldiers then in Bombay, some 2,500 all told, if we recollect right. At the time of the Mahomedan riots in 1874 he was employed under General Gell to preserve the peace and head off possible rioters in the direction of the Towers of Silence. He had a couple of guns under him at the Grant-road bridge, and supervised the arrangements generally in that part of the town, to the entire satisfaction of the General in Command. Later on he was made Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad. He commanded the 12th N. I. for a short time, but was obliged to resign that position from ill-health in 1879. Upon his return to India last year he became Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmednugger, which post he held until he left for Europe finally two months ago, upon which occasion the following station order was issued by Lieutenant-Colonel F. Seymour, Commanding at Ahmednagar :—

"Lieutenant-Colonel Prendergast Walsh, being about to leave Ahmednagar, the Officer Commanding the station, in wishing him farewell, desires to place on record his appreciation of the manner in which this officer has carried on the duties of Cantonment Magistrate and Secretary to the Cantonment Committee. The cleanliness of this cantonment, contributing so much to the good health of the troops, is due entirely to his constant supervision.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Walsh has never spared himself any labour either in the interest of Government, or in contributing to the general welfare of this community, and therefore Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour feels sure that his departure will be regretted by all in this station."

Colonel Walsh is a good speaker, and was at one time a pretty constant contributor to the press. In 1862 he took an active part in organising a committee, subsequently known as General North's Committee, to bring before the House of Commons the injustice done to the officers of the Indian Army in the amalgamation effected under Sir Charles Woods scheme. He engineered the matter with considerable success. In 1872 the Bombay Government selected Colonel Walsh to represent this Presidency on the Lawrence Commission, which was appointed to visit the different Lawrence asylums and military orphans' schools, and report as to the means of education of European children in India.

NATIVE DEBATING SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a suggestion for the formation of a debating society among the numerous educated natives of Bombay, noticed in your issue of the 20th ultimo, I am sorry to find that no notice has been taken as yet of the really valuable hint. I hope some energetic gentlemen will take the initiative, and lose no time in founding such a useful society for the improvement of their own community.

Jan. 7. ONE INTERESTED.

UNIVERSITY FELLOWSHIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to draw the attention of the University authorities to an oversight in the election of Fellows which has been perpetuated for the last four years. It seems strange that since the foundation of the University not even a dozen Mahomedans have been honoured with the Fellowship, out of more than 500 gentlemen on whom the title has been bestowed. Some might argue that the number of Mahomedans from whom a selection may be made is small, yet evidently it is large enough to afford one or two every year.

C.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE troops ordered to Baroda last month in connection with the investiture of the Gaekwar, with the exception of the 11th Regiment N. I., are directed to return to their respective stations as follows :—

I—1. R. A., to Ahmedabad ; to march on 16th inst., the detachment at Baroda being relieved by a detachment of similar strength from the head-quarters of the battery.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, to Deesa and Rajkot, to march on 18th inst.

2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, by rail to Colaba, after relieving the detachments of the regiment at Ahmedabad, Deesa, and Baroda. Date of move to be fixed by the General Officer commanding Northern Division, in communication with the General Officer commanding Bombay District.

26th Regiment N. I., to Ahmedabad ; to march on 17th inst.

20th Regiment N. I., to Belgaum ; to march from Baroda on the 17th instant by routes Nos. 4 (1), 279, 34, and 101 (1) to Bombay, arriving here on the 16th February ; embark on the 17th for Vingorla, whence the regiment will march to Belgaum by route No. 80 (1).

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

IT is notified by the Quartermaster-General that the following troops have been allotted to the troopships Crocodile and Serapis, sailing for England, the former on the 2nd and the latter on the 4th February :—

CROCODILE, 2ND FEBRUARY.

39th Foot, from Jubbulpore—514 effectives, 1 ignominy man, 21 women, and 58 children.
A-B. R. H. A., from Umballa—169 effectives, 11 women, and 9 children.
B-B. R. H. A., from Bangalore—103 effectives, 25 women and 47 children.
C-B. R. H. A., from Secunderabad—106 effectives, 15 women, and 16 children.
19-8 R. A., from Gwalior—38 effectives, 8 women, and 17 children.
From Sirhind Division—7 ignominy men.
From Fort William—Quartermaster Sergeant Mason, 1 effective, 1 woman, and 5 children.

SERAPIS, 4TH FEBRUARY.

1-17th Foot, from Jhansi, Nowgong, &c.—529 effectives, 34 women, and 77 children.
I-A. R. H. A., from Sialkot—139 effectives, 3 women, and 2 children.
From Presidency District (time-expired and short-service men)—9 effectives and 3 ignomy men.
From Allahabad Division (time-expired and short-service men)—22 effectives.
From Oudh Division (time-expired and short-service men)—16 effectives and 5 ignominy men.
From Sirhind Division (time-expired and short-service men)—28 effectives.
From Rohilcund Division (time-expired and short-service men)—19 effectives.
From Gwalior District (time-expired and short-service men)—5 effectives.
From Meerut Division (time-expired and short-service men)—12 effectives.
From Lahore Division (time-expired and short-service men)—26 effectives and 4 insanes.
From Rawal Pindi Division (time-expired and short-service men)—12 effectives.
From Peshawar District (time-expired and short-service men)—20 effectives, 1 ignominy man, 2 insanes, 3 women, and 12 children.
From Poona Division (time-expired and short-service men, including men whose service will expire in March)—4 effectives.
From Belgaum District (time-expired and short-service men, including men whose service will expire in March)—8 effectives.
From Bombay District (time-expired and short-service men, including men whose service will expire in March)—4 effectives.
From Mhow Division (time-expired and short-service men, including men whose service will expire in March)—2 effectives.
From Sind District (time-expired and short-service men, including men whose service will expire in March)—3 effectives.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'s TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

HER MAJESTY'S troopship MALABAR, 4,173 tons, Captain Henry Hand, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 7th instant from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 8th December, Queenstown 10th, Malta 18th, Port Said 23rd, and Suez 26th. During the voyage she experienced fine weather. She brought 76 officers, 15 ladies, and 12 children ; and also 1,070 men, 26 women, and 32 children. The following are the names of officers :—

Col B J McGregor, R A	Lieut B E Spragge, 1st Battn S O York
Col J C Taylor, R A	Lieut R W Graham, 2nd Battn Middlesex
Brig Surg J B C Reade, A M D	Lieut J C Lutyens, R E
Surg-Maj T M O'Brien, A M D	Lieut C E Bradley, 2nd Battn W Stop
Surg-Maj A G Gaye, A M D	Lieut A E Balfour, R H A
Lieut-Col G de C Marton, 2nd Battn Warwickshire	Lieut A G Stubbs, 2nd Battn Manchester
Lieut-Col H P Pearson, 1st Battn Suffolk	Lieut E G Mansel, 2nd Battn Oxford
Surg-Maj C S Colse, A M D	Lieut J C B Craster 2nd Battn Bedford
Surg-Maj A Brebner, A M D	Lieut H B Lynch, 1st Battn Worcester
Surg-Maj J M Kirkwood, A M D	Lieut F H Kent, R A
Surg-Major J H Hughes, A M D	Lieut C A C Dease, Battn Suffolk
Surg-Maj J N Davis, A M D	Lieut G Bowring, [illegible] Dorset
Surg-Maj G T L Carwithen, 1st Battn K O	Lieut W Gaskin[illegible]
Surg J S McCutchen, A M D	Lieut H J Brownrigg, [illegible]
Major D T Pierse, 2nd Battn Somerset	Lieut F J Anderson, [illegible]
Maj A J Poole, 2nd Battn Hants	Lieut F H [illegible] A Milton, Battn W York
Maj C R Ferguson, 1st Battn Seaforth Highlanders	Lieut R B [illegible] Battn Bedford
Maj J D Mansel, 4th Rifle Brigade	Lieut F G Gavin, 1st R A
Maj B F Handy, 2nd Battn Liverpool	Lieut C M Stevens, 1st R A
Maj C J Morris, 1st Battn Suffolk	Lieut W Giles, 1st Suffolk
Maj R H J Cameron, 2nd Battn Bedford	Lieut E A Kemble, 1st Suffolk
Maj W P Hodvett, 2nd Battn Dorset	Lieut G W Moss, 2nd Rl Fus
Maj J M Jervis White, 2nd Battn Middlesex	Lieut T J D Lugard, 2nd Rl Norfolk
Maj F W R Jones, 1st Battn Manchester	Lieut H de T Phillips, R A
Maj F W Carey, 9th R A	Lieut H B Heffernan, R A
Major C H St Paul, Rifle Brigade	Lieut W Moore-Lane, R A
Surg J A McCraiken, A M D	Lieut R S Stewart, R A
Surg W J Fawcett, A M D	Lieut F J S Cleeve, R A
Surg J T Carey, A M D	Lieut C E Coghill, R A
Capt C F Fillter, 2nd Battn Bedford	Lieut H P L Estridge, 2nd Battn W Surrey
Capt F H Manturin, 2nd Battn E Surrey	Lieut H V Cox, 1st Battn K O B
Capt W H Riddell, 2nd Battn Bedford	Lieut B A Blossome, 2nd Battn E Surrey
Capt A H Aitkinson, 1st Battn Worcester	Lieut A A J Johnstone, 1st Battn Leicester
Capt W B Porter, 2nd Battn Cheshire	Lieut C Moss, 2nd Battn Gloucester
Capt C S Skipton, R A	Lieut F W P MacDonald, 1st Battn Rl Irish
Lieut F G. Pogson, E York	Lieut R B Page, 2nd Battn L Fus
Lieut H S Andrews Speed, R E	Vet-Surg E H Kelly, A V Dept
	Sub-Inst S W McGoverne, E. Dept.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

A COMMANDANT'S PARADE was held on Saturday afternoon,—the first after the Christmas holidays. The attendance was not so good as it ought to have been, there being only 161 of all ranks on parade, including 27 bandsmen. After the companies had been formed as usual at the Town Hall, the battalion marched to the Oval, where the Commandant put it through various manœuvres, commencing with a march-past in column, and afterwards in quarter column. The manual and firing and the bayonet exercises were gone through, under the Commandant and the Adjutant respectively. The battalion next advanced in line, broke into column to the right, advanced and retired in echelon, formed square, and practised other movements, concluding with an advance in review order and general salute. The following was the field state :—

	Cpts.	Lts.	Sgts.	Bglrs.	Pts.	Total.
Field Officers						[illegible]
A Co.	0	1	3	1	6	[illegible]
B "	1	2	2	1	10	[illegible]
C "	0	1	3	2	10	[illegible]
D "	1	2	5	2	42	[illegible]
E "	1	1	2	1	21	[illegible]
F "	0	0	2	0	3	[illegible]
Band	0	0	1	1	25	[illegible]
Army Staff	1	0	5	0	0	[illegible]
Total						[illegible]

The officers present, besides the Commandant (Major-General Hewett) and the Adjutant (Captain Proudfoot), were :—Major Hore ; Captains Tennant, Brown, Noble, and Wyer ; Lieutenants Freeborn, Brown, Whitehead, Roughton, Anderson, Nicholson, and Smeaton.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

AGITATION IN SOUTHERN DALMATIA.

VIENNA, JAN. 6.

The agitation is increasing in Southern Dalmatia, and 7,000 Austrian troops have been despatched to the disturbed districts.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY AND TURKEY.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

A growing *entente cordiale* is observable between Austria and Germany and Turkey.

IMPERIAL MESSAGE TO THE PRUSSIAN MINISTRY.

BERLIN, JAN. 7.

An Imperial rescript, addressed to the Prussian Ministry, strongly asserts the Imperial prerogatives, insists upon the oath of allegiance, and binds all officials to abstain from agitation and to support the policy of the Government both at elections and otherwise.

IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Government proposes to check and punish the supplying of arms to Ireland.

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary, will wait upon the Queen at Osborne on Monday.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Wistow Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

[illegible] of Cotton	39,000 bales.
Surats	3,000 „
Imports of Cotton	82,000 „
Surats	6,000 „
[illegible] Cotton	520,000 „
Surats	48,000 „
[illegible] of Cotton in London	42,000 „

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet but firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ do.	7
40's Mule Twist	0-10¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7 15-16
5 „ French Rentes	114¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101
Bar Silver	52 1-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83¾
4½ „	91⅓

Arrival—Havanna.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, JAN. 7, 9-5 A. M.

Mail-steamer Verona, from China, arrived.

GALLE, JAN. 8, 6-35 A. M.

Mail-steamer Rome, from Australia, arrived.

GALLE, JAN. 8, 8-40 A. M.

Mail-steamer Pekin, from Calcutta, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

FRIDAY, NIGHT, JANUARY 6.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m.	70·7 Farht.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 7.	
„ 6 a.m.	68·7
„ 10 a.m.	77·0
„ 2 p.m.	82·0
„ 4 p.m.	81·3
„ 10 p.m.	73·8
SUNDAY, JANUARY 8.	
„ 6 a.m.	70·1
„ 10 a.m.	78·7
„ 2 p.m.	84·0
„ 4 p.m.	82·4

IT is reported that Colonel Tweedie, C. S. I., at present officiating as Agent to the Governor-General at Gwalior, proceeds shortly to Bagdad as Resident.

MAJOR FRED. WILSON, late 1st Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, is to be the Political Officer in charge of the Maharaja of Jeypore upon the latter's visit to Boodha, Gya, and Calcutta. The Maharaja will be accompanied by his zenana and about a thousand attendants.

MR. H. L. HARRISON has been confirmed in his appointment of Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Corporation of the town of Calcutta, in the place of the late Mr. Souttar.

IT is stated to be quite cretain that Mr. Tupper will assume the duties of Joint-Secretary to the Punjab Government, at the end of this month.

MR. JOSEPH COOK, of Boston, who has gained a name in Europe and America by his lectures, delivered yesterday evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute an address on "Certainties in religion." The hall was filled to overflowing with Europeans and natives, and many had to go away for want of room. Both Mr. H. E. Jacomb, the Chairman, and the lecturer in the course of his address, referred to the painful death of Lady Fergusson, who has been so suddenly taken away from our midst. The points made by the lecturer were telling, and the address was heard throughout with marked attention. Another lecture will be delivered to-morrow at 5-30 (Bombay time).

THE command at Cawnpore, with an allowance of Rs. 430 a month, became vacant on the 1st instant, as on that date Colonel A. C. Bunbury succeeded to his allowances after 38 years' service. He entered the Staff Corps on 12th September, 1866, from the 34th Regiment N. I. Colonel Bunbury served during the Sutlej campaign, and was present at the battle of Ferozshahr and at the taking of Kote Kangra

FOR the first time in nearly six months the Amritsar death-rate has sunk to the normal level. Last week it fell below the level. Neither in the appearance of the inhabitants, nor in the bustle and activity of the streets, remarks the Lahore paper, is there the slightest trace of the terrible affliction through which the city has passed.

"THE week of prayer," says the *Bombay Guardian*, "has been characterized in Bombay by a large attendance of Christians of the different branches of the Christian church. We do not remember to have seen a larger attendance at these meetings in any former year. Ministers and missionaries of the different churches and missions have been present at all the meetings, with the exception of those belonging to the High-Church party, and the laity have been present in large numbers. There has been generally an earnest spirit of prayer."

THE North-West Provinces weather and crop report for the week ended the 4th January states:—Except light showers in Jhansi and Saharanpur, no rain has fallen during the week. The crops are suffering from want of rain, especially unirrigated lands in Oudh. Prices are stationary. The general health is fair. Cattle-disease continues in Kumaun, Allahabad, and Jhansi, and has appeared in parts of Benares.

AMONGST the distinguished visitors lately arrived in Calcutta are General Jagat Jang Bahadur, Rana of Nipal, and his son General Yaudh Partab and other members of his family, also General Kharak Shamshir. They were accompanied by Mr. C. E. Girdlestone, the Resident in Nipal.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the extension to the Murree Depôt of the military telegraph line between Kuldana and Baragali.

IN regard to some news we (*Pioneer*) recently published about the action taken by the Government of India in the matter of the Karauli Raj, we learn now that the Maharaja has not really been deposed, and that his shortcomings arise from incapacity, and not from any tyrannical exercise of power. The fact is that His Highness succeeded to the *gadi* at a very late period of life, and he has since found great difficulty in managing his State and in keeping clear of debt. In 1878 he agreed to institute certain reforms, and among them to appoint, and make use of, a Council. The proposed arrangements, however, have never been fully carried out, and consequently, in a recent visit, the Political Agent, Captain Talbot, conveyed to the Maharaja a decided expression of the wishes of the Government of India, that he should fulfil his engagements in order to avert serious consequences to the State. The Maharaja will certainly have to make much more use of his Council than he has hitherto done, but it is hoped that no long continuance of any special arrangements will be necessary.

THE *Indian Spectator*, writing on the mysterious disappearance of some of the University examination papers, says:—Some years ago the then Principal of the Roorkee College, warned by previous experience, deemed it proper to take extraordinary precautions for securing the absolute safety of these precious documents. He had them printed in England, and sent out by post. The packet arrived safely and should have contained nineteen papers; but horrible to relate, when opened and carefully counted only sixteen came to light. The missing papers were never found, but it was observed that some of the students were unexpectedly well up in some of their subjects. Determined, however, not to be baffled, the guiding spirit of the institution the year following commissioned a trusty friend to bring the papers out from England with him. The friend arrived, and with him the packet, tied up with much red tape and elaborately sealed. The countenance of the principal reflected the satisfaction he felt in his heart, at having, this time at any rate, circumvented the itching fingers of his students. The tape was removed, the cover opened, and the papers counted; but alas, instead of 23 papers, *only* 18 *were found*. The two men stood aghast. No kind of suspicion could attach to the agent employed, but how and when the papers disappeared admitted of no feasible explanation—whether they were lost in the printer's office, or whether they fell into the hands of some of the students, and served to help them over slippery places in their examination, was never known.

ALTHOUGH nothing has been officially declared on the subject, it is generally understood, the *Englishman* says, that when Sir Ashley Eden lays down the reins of office, he will be succeeded by Mr. Rivers Thompson. Our contemporary remarks:—"The appointment will give the greatest satisfaction to all classes. Mr. Thompson has a thorough knowledge of the province, his capacity has been proved in every grade of the service, and he is looked upon as the very incarnation of fairness. The grand success of Sir Ashley Eden's administration amply justifies the satisfaction with which all classes hailed the appointment of a Governor who had served his apprenticeship in the province committed to his charge. The vagaries of the able but, so far as Bengal was concerned, ignorant Sir George Campbell, and the shams of the popularity-hunting Sir Richard Temple, had wearied public and official alike. That excellent beast of burden, the Bengal official, had had experience of two unsatisfactory riders. The one had pressed him fiercely on with whip and spur, faster than he could well go, and too often in the wrong direction. The other had ridden him lightly, but in cap and bells whistling only for the breeze of popular favour, and seeking to attract it by the grotesque gambols of Wamba. For a moment Bengal shuddered at the rumour that Lord Lytton intended to hire out the poor hack to a worse even than these, and that the airy Wamba was to be succeeded by a Pecksniff. When Sir Ashley Eden's appointment was announced all classes rejoiced that the country was at length to be freed from foreign doctrinaires, foreign charlatans, and foreign prigs. A man whose great natural abilities and sound judgment had been matured in honest work in the province itself was entrusted with its administration; and the contrast between the results he has attained and those that marked the careers of his predecessors should suffice to prevent the possibility of the errors of 1871 and 1874 ever being repeated. In Mr. Rivers Thompson will be found a worthy successor of Sir Ashley Eden. Able, hardworking, and fair, he has served in every branch of the administration of Bengal, and has won the respect and confidence of every class. No Lieutenant-Governor will ever have succeeded with a fairer character for administrative ability, ripe experience, and fearless honesty."

THE January number of the *Indian Medical Gazette* contains a long account of Dr. Vincent Richards' experiments with permanganate of potash as an antidote to cobra poison. So far as the experiments have gone, they afford no conclusive testimony to the efficacy of the permanganate after a longer interval than four minutes; though they leave ground for hope that even in the case of the dog this interval might be prolonged, and it may fairly be assumed that whatever the interval allowable in the case of a dog, a longer interval might be allowed in that of a human being. To settle this important point, further experiments are necessary, and such experiments are about to be instituted. One point seems to have been established pretty conclusively in the course of the investigation, viz, that the permanganate must, either in or without the system, be brought into actual contact with the poison. Twenty dogs, ten fowls, and one duck were operated on by Dr. Richards. In thirteen cases a more than fatal dose of cobra poison, in solution with water, was mixed with the permanganate before injection, and in none of these cases did any symptoms of poisoning show themselves. In four cases a glycerine solution of the antidote was employed, and in one salicylic acid was used with the poison under similar conditions, and in all these cases death resulted. In seven cases the poison was injected first hypodermically and afterwards the permanganate, at intervals varying from a second or two to seven minutes. In the first case, that of a fowl, in which the permanganate was injected immediately after the poison, death ensued, and was, in fact almost instantaneous, owing to an overwhelming dose of the poison having been used. In five cases of dogs, in which the antidote was injected, one, two, three, and four minutes after the poison, no toxic effects followed. In the seventh case, of a dog, where the interval was seven minutes, death ensued, but it was doubtful whether the ligature had been properly applied. We quote the conclusions which Dr. Richards draws from his experiments, in another column.

THE ways of native papers are peculiar sometimes. The *Indian Spectator* writes:—"Fifty thousand rupees to such a minister as Sir Madhava Rao, from such a master as the Gaekwar is, on the whole, a modest gift. A lakh would have looked better. However, when master and man part, the Maharaja may make up the lakh. And we think a lakh of rupees can give Baroda some very useful public institution commemorating the career of Raja Dewan Sir T. Madhava Rao. When are they thinking of making a Maharaja of the Dewan?—he is strong enough to bear any such burden. It is believed His Excellency is about 60 lakhs strong; and he looks nearer seventy than sixty for all his jaunty airs of youth. May he live long and usefully!" This is all very well; but the same paper has a long leader bitterly denouncing Sir Madhava Rao, calling him an "anglicised ape" and one of a file of Dewans who are content to earn the praise of Political Agents by establishing in Native States "a skeleton administration with its courts of justice, its police, its education, all copied from the British, without spirit and without fire.'

THE *Englishman* gives the following list of vacancies now existing in various regiments of the Bengal Army. In the fifteen regiments noted ten of the vacancies are of commands of the corps. "From time to time of late we have had occasion to refer to the lengthy period some of these vacancies have been in continued existence, and as there seems some chance that the evil is likely shortly to be remedied, we need not perhaps further press the point on this occasion. We give the list as showing the extent of the evil awaiting remedy." The vacancies are:—4th B. C., the command; 8th B. C., the command and a squadron command; 9th B. C., as in 8th B. Cav; 14th B. C., the command; 2nd N. I., the command; 4th N. I., the officiating command; 5th N. I., the 2nd in command; 10th N. I., the command; 18th N. I., the command; 25th N. I., the command, also the 2nd in command; 32nd N. I., the command; 33rd N. I., the command and a wing command; 38th N. I., the command; 43rd N. I., junior wing command; 1st Gurkhas, the offg. 2nd in command.

THE *Japan Mail* states that a commission is said to have been appointed by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Japan, to travel through the various cities and prefectures, and study the local conditions of husbandry and trade.

AN interesting discovery is reported from Pola the Portsmouth of the Austrian Empire, and formerly a station of the Roman fleet. Near the huge amphitheatre, only second to the Coliseum in size and massiveness of construction, some workmen were lately engaged in digging an ice-cellar for the use of the squadron and the naval arsenal, when, at about a yard's depth from the surface, they came upon a statue, nine feet three inches in height, representing a Roman Emperor, and in a state of almost perfect preservation. This effigy, executed in Grecian marble of the finest quality, is stated to be the most beautiful and highly-finished effigy of its kind in existence—a truly magnificent specimen of antique statuary art. It has not as yet been recognised as the portrait of any particular Emperor, but would appear to be rather an ideal or typical presentment of the Roman Cæsar, invested with the attributes of supreme military command. The Imperial warrior's breast is shielded by a metal cuirass, the lower edge of which is attached to the torso by fringed leathern straps. From its centre glares a Medusan head, supported by two griffins, the badges of paramount army rank, designated by the ancient Greeks as apotropeia, or emblems of horror, devised to appal and discomfit the enemy. It is supposed that this noble statue originally adorned one of the niches of the vestibule belonging to the theatre built by Augustus Cæsar in honour of his favourite daughter Julia, and bearing her name.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8TH JANUARY, 1882.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m. 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·935
Temperature of the Air	74·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·5
Dew Point	60·6
Relative humidity of Air	·633
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	65·6
General Direction of Wind*	N, NE, ENE, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	218

From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY.

O-DAY.

Divine Service, on and enthesilia, Prince's Dock, 8 p.m.
Arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, 9-15 a.m.
Band, 7th N. I. Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 7th:—Geelong (s), from Hong-kong; Bellini (s) and Stanmore (s), Cardiff; Claudius (s), Tyne. Yesterday:—H. M. S. Malabar, Portsmouth; Brenda (s), London; Elpis (s), Aden; Gordinia (s) Barcelona.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 7th:—Speke Hall (s), and Lancaster (s), for Liverpool; Arrow (s), Cutch: Acoacia, Mauritius; Adria (s), Calcutta; Ceylon (s), Colombo.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 7th Regiment N. I. this evening at the Apollo-bunder:—

Overture	Tancredi	Rossini.
Valse	Jeunesse Dorée	Waldteufel.
Selection	Faust	Gounod.
Barcarole	Fischerlied	„
Valse	Sweethearts	D'Albert.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The current tariff rate for foreign money orders is 1s. 8d. per rupee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Knight of the Bath and Geelong entered, and s. s. Teviot, Speke Hall, and Siam left, the dock on Saturday.

FIRE.—A jowlee hut belonging to Aboo Adum, on the plains at Dadur, caught fire and was burnt down in a short time on Friday last. Damages nominal. The origin of the fire is not known.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake on Saturday, the 24th December, was 51 feet and 15 tenths; on the corresponding date of last year it was 53 feet and 8 tenths.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Wittul Luximon was on Saturday last fined Rs. 5 by Mr. W. Webb for conveying a quantity of country-liquor from Oorun to Bombay without a permit from the Collector of Bombay.

FOR KERBELLA.—The embalmed remains of Mulkajan, woman, and of Aimut Hussain were brought into Bombay on Saturday last from Lucknow and Cawnpore respectively, *en route* to Kerbella, and are at present deposited at No. 8 Mahomedan burial-ground, Sonapore.

ASSAULT.—Gainoo Mahadoo was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb of assaulting Pittamber Jetha, a tailor. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and further ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace for a period of six months after the termination of his imprisonment.

EXAMINATION.—A committee of examination in Hindustani (lower standard) will assemble at the mess-house of the 21st Regiment N. I. at 11 a.m. to-day, the 9th instant, for the examination of the following candidates:—Lieut. Mullins, 14/9 R. A.; Surg. Avetoom, I.M.D.; Surg. Milne, I.M.D.; Surg. Baker, I. M. D.; Surg. Flanaque, A. M. D.; Sergt. Bennell, R. E.; and Bombardier Thulman, 7/10 R. A.

EMBEZZLING SHIP'S CARGO.—Henry Carey, a seaman of the steam-ship Clan Maclean, was on Saturday last convicted by Mr. W. Webb, of embezzling ten bottles of whisky and six pieces of cotton cloth, of the collective value of Rs. 32, being a portion of the cargo of that vessel. He was sentenced to twelve weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner was further convicted, on two other charges, of assaulting John Murray and John Bowley, seamen of the same vessel, and was sentenced to a further term of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT ON BOARD THE S. S. SUMATRA.—John Baptista, a winchman on board the P. and O. s. s. Sumatra, reported to the police that on the 4th instant after painting his box, containing wearing apparel, a silver watch, a gold chain, a gold ring, Rs. 120 in cash, and sundry other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 311-8, he left it to dry under the break of the ship's forecastle; and at about 5 o'clock that afternoon the box could not be found. From inquiries instituted by the police, it is suspected that the box has been taken away by some person unknown on board the Gwalior, which left the harbour on Friday last.

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at Girgaum Back-road, on the body of Dosabhoy Cursetjee, aged thirty-seven years. Deceased was an habitual drunkard, and had committed suicide on the night previous by drowning himself in a well at that locality. A verdict to that effect was recorded.—Another inquest was held on the same day at Nowrojee Hill, on the body of Suckee, woman, aged sixteen years, who committed suicide by drowning herself in a well in consequence of a dispute with her husband. A verdict of suicide by drowning in a well was recorded.

THE RESIDENT OF HYDERABAD.—We hear that Sir Steuart Bayley will leave Hyderabad for Calcutta about the middle of the month to meet the Viceroy. It is probable that he will be present at the Chapter of the Star of India shortly to be held.—*Deccan Herald.*

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.—We understand that His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore is expected to visit Poona shortly. Arrangements are being made for the Maharaja's reception, Mr. Vencoba Row, the Agent to the Travancore Government, having arrived here. His Highness and suite will occupy "Garden Reach,' kindly placed at their disposal by Lady Sassoon during their stay in Poona.—*Id.*

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA STATE RAILWAY.—We learn that the works in connection with the Southern Mahratta State Railway will be commenced without delay. The line from Poona to Sattara will consist of four divisions, the works in connection with which have been placed under the supervision of Mr. Wiseman, C. E., a gentleman who is well fitted for the responsible post and who hails from Rangoon. It is expected that the line will open for passenger traffic before the close of the present year.—*Id.*

A HINDOO WIDOW MARRIAGE.—Last Wednesday evening a widow marriage was celebrated at Shett Madhaodas's residence near the Prarthana Samaj Mandir. The bridegroom is a nephew of our worthy townsman, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, and is at present the head-master of the Hyderabad (Sindh) high school, and the bride, a Deshastha Bramhani by caste, and lately the head-mistress of the Miraj girl's school.—*Native Opinion.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the ship Penthesilia, in the Prince's Dock, at 8 o'clock this (Monday) evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

THE work before us for review has long successfully stood the brunt of public criticism, and year by year it improves, thus fulfilling the compiler's hope that with the "generous and cordial help" of many outside friends the book may take rank as the standard "GUIDE TO BOMBAY." This hope, we need scarcely say, has been justly realised, as it no doubt deserved to be, considering the immense pains at which the compiler must have been, amidst his ordinary every-day avocations, to read up and study the numerous works necessary to supply himself with materials for his work. That this undertaking has been courageously begun and successfully accomplished, the "GUIDE" which lies before us now is an ample illustration. "The Guide and Directory," the advertisement to the present, the seventh edition, informs us, "has this year been anew subjected to extensive and careful revision, and a large amount of descriptive letter-press has been added. The Hindu temples, Mahomedan mosques, and Parsi fire temples have been described by writers qualified to do so from personal knowledge. The directory has been added to, and corrected up to the moment of going to press. The photographs this year are devoted to some of the principal buildings of Bombay." We have also two excellent maps, one of India and the other of Bombay, and an almanac for the current year, 1882. The photograph facing the title-page is that of the G. I. P. Railway terminus station at Boree-bunder, a superb structure, with domes and minarets after the gorgeous style of Eastern architecture, reminding one, by its colossal proportions, its cunningly devised tracery, by its *tout ensemble*, in short, of the magnificent and costly buildings erected as mausolea by or to the Mogul rulers of Hindustan, such as may be seen at Delhi, and notably at Agra and its vicinity. The next photograph is that of the new High Court Buildings, Eldon-road; and then follow the Esplanade Hotel, Rampart-row, Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s Fort establishment, and the Mahadao Baug Temple. We cannot but congratulate the compilers on the immense amount of information they have crowded into so small a space, and at such a reasonable price.—*Deccan Heral*

BOMBAY MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of this society was held in the Convocation Hall of the University on Friday, the 6th instant, at 4-3 p.m. Present: Dy. Surgeon-General Moore, in the chair, Drs. Cook Jr., Gomes, Dymock, Da Cunha, Nolan, Kirtikar, Hunter, Arnott, Patterson, Codrington, Eduljee Nusserwanjee, Cook Sr. Blane, Pinkerton, Murphy, Loynt and the joint Secretaries Drs. Cody and Maconachie. After the disposal of the usual routine business, and the election of two new members, Drs. D. Macdonald, and R. Blaney, a paper containing some notes on Cholera was read by Surgeon-Major G. Y. Hunter. The paper did not profess to enter very minutely into the causes, proximate or remote, of the disease, or into any lines of treatment, special or otherwise. Its object was to give practical hints for prevention, and to suggest a prophylactic which might prove beneficial during cholera seasons to people residing within the area over which it prevails. A suggestion was also thrown out for the printing and circulating in the vernaculars of some simple rules for guidance as to sanitary and other precautions; but already there have been many papers having this object printed and circulated. The paper gave rise to a short discussion, which was more particularly directed towards the line of treatment to be adopted in cholera cases, a subject the paper scarcely touched upon. A very interesting paper was then read by the President, Dr. W. J. Moore, on some points connected with Scurvy, the author particularly alluding to the embarrassments felt during campaigns and expeditions owing to this scourge. Means were detailed of detecting its appearance and of warding off its approach, and also of eradicating it when present. The paper gave rise to a discussion, started by Dr. Arnott, who gave some interesting details of his experience of the disease during the recent Afghan campaign, both amongst our own troops, European and native, and amongst the people of the country. The discussion lasted for some time, and was taken part in by most of the members present. Previous to the adjournment of the meeting it was decided, at the suggestion of Dr. Arnott, that subjects for discussion should be brought forward from time to time, in the absence of any practical papers, and sometimes in lieu of them.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 3rd instant.

POSITION OF THE TRUST.

Read Government Resolution No. 718, dated 21st December, forwarding a communication from the Secretary of State expressing satisfaction with the position of the Trust, as set forth in the Administration Report for 1880-81, and regretting the loss which the Trust has sustained by the death of its late Chairman, Colonel Ponsonby Cox, and its Traffic Manager, Mr. Ryan. Resolution.—To be recorded.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 26th December, forwarding a lithograph showing the area over which the dredger worked in Prince's Dock. He states that the quantity of silt removed was 52,800 tons, and that the level has been reduced to an average of 58 on T. H. D. The expenditure, including depreciation and repair of plant, has been Rs. 10,482. Resolution.—To be recorded.

ROADS ON THE TRUST ESTATE.

Resumed consideration of letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 28th May, 1881, on the subject of taking over the roads on Elphinstone Estate west of Frere-road; also of report by Resident Engineer, dated 25th August.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 15th November, intimating that the system of drainage proposed by the Trustees' Engineer for the streets at the south end of Mody Bay Estate will not meet the requirements of the Municipality, inasmuch as it is not proposed to separate storm water from sewage. Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 26th December. Resolution.—Consideration postponed for a fortnight. The Resident Engineer's report of 26th December should be forwarded for the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner in the meantime.

THE TRUST'S LIABILITIES.

Submitted Mr. Lang's opinion, dated 2nd July, 1881, on the opinion of the Advocate-General, Bengal, regarding the Trustees' liability to make good the deficit interest of past years. The papers having been circulated, read Trustees' minutes thereon. It was proposed by Mr. Kittredge that Mr. Lang's opinion be referred to the Government of India, and that they be asked to inform the Trustees of the source from which the liability—in the event of its being admitted—may be met. It was proposed, as an amendment, by Mr. Ollivant that Mr. Lang's opinion, together with that of the Advocate-General, Bengal, be submitted to Mr. Pigot for further opinion as to the source from which the Trustees can legally meet the liability. The amendment was first put and was lost, and the original motion was thereafter carried.

CUSTOM HOUSE AND PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION AT THE DOCK.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 25th November, recommending that a passenger-shed be erected at Prince's Dock. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Read letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 20th September, asking that separate accommodation be set apart at the Dock for wines and spirits. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Read memo. by Traffic Manager, dated 15th November, stating that no portion of the warehouse for uncleared goods can be set aside for the temporary storage of wines and spirits. Read letter from the Commissioner of Customs, dated 2nd November, forwarded with Government memo. dated 11th November. Also letter from Collector to Commissioner of Customs, dated 1st November, representing the want of suitable accommodation for the Customs establishment at Prince's Dock, and requesting that orders may be issued for the preparation by the Public Works Department, in consultation with the Collector of Customs and the Chairman of the Port Trust, of plans and estimates for suitable buildings. The Collector is of opinion that a free site near the south-west entrance to the Dock should be granted by the Trustees, who should also provide a baggage-shed and waiting-room for passengers, and separate accommodation for uncleared goods. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—The Trustees regret that they are unable to meet the Collector of Custom's views with regard to providing accommodation in one place for all the wines, beer, and spirits landed at the Dock, as, besides the additional expense of supervision, they could not make suitable accommodation available. Moreover, the extra cost of conveyance would have to be borne by the importers, and to this serious objection would probably be made. Government should be informed in reply to their inquiry that the Trustees will be prepared to give a suitable site for a Custom House free, on the understanding that the building is constructed so as to afford only such accommodation as the Trustees may consider really necessary, and also in such a manner as, in their opinion, to prevent an unnecessarily extended occupation of very valuable land. With regard to the proposal to provide accommodation for uncleared goods, and for the examination and weighing of cargo and of wines and liquors, and also for passengers and their baggage, the Trustees are of opinion that the accommodation already available is sufficient, and more conveniently situated than it could be in the proposed building; and they are not therefore in favour of providing such extra accommodation. Should, however, Government, for Customs reasons, think it absolutely necessary, the Trustees will be prepared to consider whether they might not give for the purpose, without charge, such ground as might appear to be requisite. The Trustees think it will be well to consider whether the space required might not be better utilized by adding to the building, on one of the upper floors, offices for the Dock Superintendent and the Traffic Manager, in which case Government would perhaps not object to the arrangement, and the Trustees would of course pay for this portion of the building, and also a corresponding share of the cost of its maintenance. It will be well to postpone the final decision as to the site until the result is known of the consideration, by a Special Committee of the Trustees recently appointed, of the question of Dock extension; but this need not prevent the preparation of the plans being proceeded with.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 5th December, reporting that the s. s. Calabria, while entering the Dock on 1st instant, came in contact with the coping of the south gate recess (north entrance), and that a piece about 2' 6" diameter was broken off the surface. The stem of the vessel was very slightly damaged. The accident was caused by a rope being jammed on a bollard, so that it could not be slacked quickly enough. Note.—The Harbour and Pilotage Committee consider that the Port Officer having admonished the Assistant Dock Master, nothing further need be done; and the papers will therefore be recorded.

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 19th December, forwarding application by Burmall Nursee, that the area agreed to be leased to him for 50 years on Elphinstone Estate west of Argyll-road be extended by 68 8-9 square yards, on the same terms and conditions as agreed to for previous site. Note.—It is proposed to sanction this.

Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 16th December, reporting that the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company have two moveable chowkeys 10' by 12' near the sidings at Carnac bunder for the shelter of their clerks, and inquiring whether rent should be charged. Note.—As the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company are about to remove to their own land south of Carnac bridge, it is not proposed to make any charge for the chowkeys in question.

Letter from Port Officer, dated 19th December, reporting that the Kaiser-i-Hind, in being moved by warps from her berth to the gates, grazed the end of the jetty, but that there appears to be no material damage done. The accident is attributed to the stem line not being kept taut. Note.—As the vessel proceeded to sea at once, there has been no inquiry; and it is proposed to record the papers.

Letter from Port Officer, dated 13th December, reporting that the s. s. Galatea, while entering the Dock on 10th instant, struck her stem against the centre pier, causing a slight injury to the coping stone, and that the accident was caused by the vessel not answering her engines. Note.—With the concurrence of the Harbour and Pilotage Committee, it is proposed to record the papers.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

WE make the following extracts from the official "Report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1880-81," just issued:—

GENERAL REMARKS.

The year was generally a very prosperous one. The rain-fall, it is true, was below the average in almost every district except those in Northern Gujarat, and was characterised by a more than ordinarily long interval between the first and second periods of heavy rainfall, which proved somewhat injurious to the early crops. But the later rains were so well-timed and so abundant that the rabi crops were in many places the best that had been known for years, and with some very trifling exceptions they were nowhere below the average. The general prosperity of the season is shown by the fact that the prices of almost every important kind of cereal fell throughout the Presidency. The fall of prices was most marked in the various kinds of millet which constitute the cheif food of the poorer classes.

More than a moiety of the Bombay Army was employed, during the year, beyond the frontier in Southern Afghanistan. The resources of the Presidency were also largely drawn upon for the supply of transport and provisions to both the Bengal and Bombay troops employed in Afghanistan and Beluchistan at successive periods.

The census of the whole Presidency was taken on the night of the 17th February, 1881, simultaneously with that of Native States subordinate to this Government. Full details regarding the census will be found in the interesting paper by Mr. Baines, C. S., the Deputy Superintendent of Census for the Presidency, which has been appended to the second part of this report (page 450), and in a statement, prepared by him for this report which forms the last table in the Appendix. The principal results are as follows:—The population of the whole of the British possessions in the Presidency, exclusive of Aden, has been found to amount to 16,454,414, showing an increase of only 168,778, or 103 per cent., over the figures of the general census of 1872. The most considerable increases are in the city of Bombay (128,791) and the district of Kandeish (over 200,000), while decreases of over 100,000 have occurred in the Sholapur, Dharwar, and Kaladgi districts. The population in the remaining districts has remained nearly stationary. Males show a decrease: the increase is entirely in the female part of the population. The Native States of Cutch, Kathiawar, Palanpur, the Mahi Kantha, the Rewa Kantha, Cambay, Bansda, Dharampor, Jawhar, Janjira, the Dangs, and the Satara, Feudatories have increased in population. The population of Kolhapur has remained nearly stationary; but Sachin, Akalkot, Savantwadi, the Southern Maratha Feudatories, including Sangli, Savanur, and Khairpur, all show decreases more or less considerable.

The Deccan Ryot's Relief Act has been fully introduced into all the four districts to which it applies, viz., Sholapur, Poona, Satara, and Ahmednagar, since June, 1880. Great diversity of opinion still prevails as to the success of the Act in effecting the improvements it was intended to introduce. But the measure is essentially an experimental one, and less than a year's experience of its working is scarcely sufficient to enable a positive opinion to be given as to its merits. A few amendments of the Act have been suggested, which have been embodied in an amending Act lately passed by the Government of India, which will, it is hoped, tend to more efficient working.

There was a diminution of crime during the year, especially in offences against property. The dacoities which disturbed the peace of the Deccan in the monsoon of 1879 have now entirely ceased: the last two gangs which infested the southern districts of the Presidency were hunted down by the police and accounted for to a man. It is only in Sind that offences against property have increased.

Trade has continued to improve in a marked degree, the improvement being perceptible in almost every one of the principal items of import and export. The great feature in the trade of the year is the enormous increase in the exports of wheat to Europe. This may possibly be attributable to the inferior harvests of the last three years in America and the wheat producing States of Europe: still as the finer qualities of Indian wheat have by this means become known to, and appreciated by, European importers, there is reason to believe that wheat will henceforth remain one of the staple articles of export from India. The year 1880-81 was the first during the whole of which the Prince's Dock at Bombay was open, and the newly-acquired foreshore properties were under the complete control of the Port Trust. The success of the former undertaking is now established; and vessels loading or unloading at Bombay now make use of the dock almost to the full extent of its capacity.

The Act of the Government of India amending the Bombay License Tax Act of 1878 has relieved the poorer classes of traders and artificers from payment of the tax, and it is now only levied from persons whose income exceeds £50 per annum.

A great stimulus has been given to trade during the year by the opening of the Rajputana State Railway, which unites the city of Ahmedabad, on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway, with Delhi and Agra in the North-Western Provinces. It already yields a large profit on the capital extended on its construction. The other line—from Bhavnagar, an important harbour on the Gulf of Cambay to Wadhwan, with a branch to Jetpur—was opened by His Excellency the Governor in person in December, 1880. The traffic carried by this railway during the few months during which it has been open, has been such as to justify favourable expectations for the future.

NATIVE STATES.

The following States were, amongst others, visited by His Excellency the Governor during the year under report:—Bhavnagar, Palitana, Jetpur, Junagad, Rajkot, Virpur, Gondal, Wadhwan, and Dhrangadra in Kathiawar, Bhor and Kholapur in the Deccan, and Savantvadi and Janjira in the Konkan. The changes in the Government of the Native States by the death of their Chiefs have not been numerous or important. The Raj Saheb of Vankaner, in Kathiawar, has died since the close of the year under report. One of the two principal sharenolders of Dedan, in the same province, died during the year, leaving a grown-up son who succeeds him. The Chief of the important State of Kolhapur, in the Southern Deccan—whose health, bodily and mental, was far from satisfactory during the whole of the year—has since shown symptoms of insanity. The question of the future administration of the State is now before Government. The Nawab of Cambay in Gujarat, Husen Yowar Ali Khan, died shortly after the commencement of the year under report, and was succeeded by his adult son. Ramsing Wasawa, Chief of the Chikhli Mehwas State in the Dangs, whose estate was under attachment, also died during the year; and the Raja of Chota Udepur, in Rewa Kantha, has died since its conclusion.

Several young princes have, on attaining their majority, been invested with the full charge of their States; most notably the Raja of Lunavada, in the Rewa Kantha, who was formally installed on the 28th August, 1880; and the Chief of Sunth, in the same province, has also been put in charge of his State since the close of the year. The chief of Sangli was re-admitted to a share in the government of his state during the year. The leading features in each State or group of States will now be mentioned separately.

The season in the Gujarat States in general was an exceedingly good one. The only complaints are from Cutch, where the rainfall was in some places scanty and the supply of fodder dificient. The condition of the people in general is reported to be gradually, but surely, improving. Prices are low and the year under review was exceptionally healthy. In the Deccan, too, the season was, on the whole, good, but the scantiness of the rainfall and the long break that intervened between the first and second falls told adversely upon the crops, especially those which are sown in the early part of monsoon; and in the southern States they are said to have been only moderately good. Low prices prevailed everywhere. The health of the people was at least as good as in the Gujarat States. In the Konkan the crops were, as a whole, somewhat below the average. Locusts did some injury in Savantvadi. In Janjira the scanty and irregular rain-fall is said to have caused considerable injury to the early rice-crop.

The various officers superintending the administration of Native States are able in most instances to obtain statistics regarding the work of the police and of the civil and criminal Courts, and the admistrations of the prisons in the States under their supervision. From these statistics the tables I (3) to (9) in the Appendix have been compiled, and their results are here briefly summarised.

The total number of offences reported to the police in the Native States of this Presidency was 25,711; in the former year it was 33,464. The amount of property stolen has decreased, in the year under review, from £89,170 to £67,261. The percentage recovered during the year was 31·2: in the preceding year it was 44·2, and in the year before that 31·0. The number of persons brought to trial before the Criminal Courts during the year was 49,213, and of these 24,756, or 50·3 per cent., were convicted. The number of prisons in the various Native States is returned at 260. Of these by far the greater number are mere lock-ups, suitable only for the confinement of prisoners for short periods. But in the capitals of many of the principal Native States, jails, equal in efficiency and accommodation to those in British territory, have been built. The latest addition to the list of these is that built by the Pant Sachiv at Bhor. The total number of prisoners confined during the year was 23,334 against 35,322 in the preceding year, and the total expenditure £ 27,453 as compared with £39,199 in 1878-79.

In the civil Courts of the Native States the returns show that in the year under report there were 57,345 suits for disposal, of which 48,650 were disposed of, leaving 8,695 in arrears. In the preceding year these numbers were respectively 52,771, 43,437, and 9,334.

Many of the larger States, especially those which are directly administered, either have introduced or are introducing the survey system of assessing the revenue into their territories,—availing themselves, as a rule, for this purpose, of establishments provided by the Bombay Survey Department. The municipal system has been introduced into about 20 towns in Native States. Vaccinations are performed in nearly all the Native States under the supervision of this Government, as also in the territories of His Highness the Gaekwad, by establishments under the Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of Bombay. Altogether 213,411 primary vaccinations and 4,402 re-vaccinations were so performed as against 188,196 primary and 6,645 secondary operations in preceding year. Education has progressed everywhere with the return of agricultural prosperity and the improved health of the people. The only states of any importance in which a decrease is reported this year in the attendance at the State schools are Khairpur and Akalkot.

INCREASE OF LAND RATES.

In connection with the unfortunate deficiency of rainfall and almost general failure of the crops in certain talukas of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, it is curious to find that the land rates in those very talukas are to be increased by 28 to 34 per cent:—

In the Ahmednagar District revised rates have been sanctioned in the case of 50 villages of the Sangamner sub-division, 18 of the Rahuri Subdivision, and 22 of the Kopargaon Subdivision; but the introduction of the revised rates has been postponed by Government until the year 1883-84. In the Sangamner villages the revised rates will have the effect of raising the land revenue by 28·5 per cent. The increase appears to be amply justified by the progress which these villages have made since 1848—the date of original settlement—in population, quantity of agricultural stock, and area of irrigated land, and by the rise in the prices of agricultural produce in the district. In villages of the Rahuri subdivision, in consequence chiefly of the increase in the area of irrigated land and the prices of produce, it has been decided to raise the rates by 34·2 per cent. In the Kopargaon subdivision the agricultural population has greatly advanced in prosperity, and a steady advance in prices has occurred since the settlement of 1848. Under these circumstances an enhancement of the assessment by 33·8 per cent. was deemed to be warranted.

SURVEY OPERATIONS.

Five Departments of the Bombay Revenue Survey were at work during the year; all of them were in full operation. Thirty-eight parties were employed, one having been added to the number working in the Ratnagiri District. The area measured was 2,185,604 acres—an increase of 360,026 acres on that of the previous year. The area classed was 2,186,637 acres, or 367,921 acres more than in 1879-80.

Survey operations were in progress during the year in the Native States of Savantvadi, Bhor, Kolhapur, and the Southern Maratha Feudatories. Nineteen villages in the Savantvadi State were settled, with the result of enhancing the revenue by £944 or 45·6 per cent. The three States of Savantvadi, Bhor, and Kolhapur expended in all £10,032 on the survey of their territories.

The total expenditure of the department during the year was £77,858, of which £67,825 was paid out of Imperial revenue, the remainder being defrayed by Native States. The settlements effected during the year have resulted in the imposition of a yearly assessment of £7,076 above that formerly imposed on the land in the Government villages re-surveyed and re-assessed, and of £1,009 in excess of that previously levied in the alienated villages and Native State villages in which the survey and settlement were carried out. The total cost of revision-settlement operations since their commencement has been £206,744 and they have produced an increase in annual revenue of £147,120 and of £879,621 in the total collections since the introduction of the revised settlements.

(*To be continued.*)

RESULTS OF THE WORKING OF THE C. D. ACT.

THE following is the resolution of Government on Dr. Murphy's report describing the working of the C. D. Act in Bombay during the nine months, March to November, 1881:—

General Department,
Bombay Castle, 29th December, 1881.

Letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay No. 5897, dated 12th December, 1881, submitting, with remarks thereon, a report by the chief medical officer, Lock Hospital, Bombay, on the working of the C. D. Act in Bombay for the nine months from 1st March to 30th November, 1881.

RESOLUTION.—The interesting reports now submitted by the Surgeon General with this Government and Dr. Murphy furnish strong proof of the beneficial results which have attended the operation in the city of Bombay of the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act, and show that whilst the re-introduction of the Act has not proved productive of the complaints, hardships and inconvenience anticipated in some quarters, it has led to a marked diminution in the number of cases of venereal disease reported amongst not only Her Majesty's forces, European and native, military and naval, but also the civil population of the city.

2. The reports now submitted relate to the period of nine months commencing March 1st, 1881, and terminating November 30th last. The number of prostitutes on the register on March 1st was 1,031; of these 178 were for various reasons struck off the register; during the nine months under review 318 women were newly registered, leaving the number on the register on November 30th 1,171. The number is still comparatively small and undoubtedly does not represent even approximately the total number of women who in Bombay earn a livelihood as common prostitutes. Dr. Murphy points out two of the causes which in his opinion prevent more complete and accurate registration. The duty of requiring persons found to be living as prostitutes to be registered and examined is entrusted to a single European police officer, and, as Dr. Murphy states, is more than can be efficiently performed by one officer, however diligent and zealous, who in addition to this task has other and heavy duties to perform in connection with the working of the Act. In this view Government concur and the Commissioner of Police should be requested to report what additional measures he would suggest in view to ensuring the more satisfactory registration of public women. The other reason assigned is the difficulty experienced in obtaining sufficient evidence to prove that women found under suspicious circumstances in places of ill fame do actually practice prostitution. This difficulty can only be met by constant vigilance on the part of the Police.

3. Of the registered women the great majority are Hindus, principally low caste. The number of European women on the register on November 30 was 34, as compared with 38 on February 28 last. Most of them are Jewisses from Roumania, Russia and Servia. The proportion of European prostitutes found at the various periodical examinations to be suffering from venereal disease was very small, amounting to but 2·2 per cent.

4. Of the 318 women brought for the first time on the register during the 9 months under review no less than 24·3 per cent. were affected with venereal disease, which was in some instances of a very virulent type. This circumstance alone furnishes strong evidence of the utility of the Act as the injury to the public health caused by the unrestricted pursuit of their avocation by these 77 women previously unregistered must have been most serious, whilst their compulsory registration resulted in their detention in the hospital until a cure had been effected, and when discharged they would no longer serve as active agents in the spread of one of the most formidable classes of disease.

5. The total number of women examined at the periodical inspections during the nine months was 6,947, and it is highly satisfactory to note that the proportion of those discovered to be diseased was only 5·6 per cent. of the entire number. When the Act was first re-introduced the percentage of women inspected ascertained to be suffering from venereal disease was 37·8; this average was by the end of February brought down to 7·3 per cent. and during November was still further reduced to 4·7 per cent. Dr. Murphy has in table No. 2 appended to his report furnished interesting information showing the classification of the diseases with which were afflicted the women admitted into the hospital, but detailed comment on this statistics appears unnecessary.

6. Government are glad to observe that no complaints were made by prostitutes regarding the manner in which the examinations were conducted. The attendance for examination is stated to have been very irregular in all the districts except Lower Colaba. 248 prostitutes were prosecuted before the magistrates for non-attendance. In 87 cases a warning merely was administered; in the remaining instances fines were inflicted ranging from ten rupees to eight annas. Two brothel-keepers were prosecuted and fined for harbouring unregistered women.

7. Copy of paragraph 8 of Dr. Murphy's report should be forwarded to the Millitary Department for such action as may be deemed expedient on that officer's suggestions. The advantages to be derived by the troops stationed at Colaba from the registration of public women must to a great extent be neutralised if clandestine prostitution on the part of women employed about the barracks and as domestic servants is not effectually checked, the more especially as these women are stated to be "the chief source of contagion."

8. Dr. Murphy recommends that the operation of the Act should be extended to Bandora, and this proposal is supported by the Surgeon General. Effect cannot, however, be given to this suggestion without the previous sanction of the Government of India as required under section 3 of Act XIV. of 1868, as Bandora is not within the limits of the city of Bombay, and the Act has not before been made applicable to Bandora. Government do not consider that sufficient evidence of the necessity for such a measure has been laid before them to warrant a request being preferred to the Government of India to sanction the introduction of the Act into Bandora. The ground assigned by Drs. Beaty and Murphy for the proposal to extend the Act to Bandora would probably apply with equal force to a sugestion that it should be introduced into Tanna, Kurla or any other village or town within easy distance of Bombay.

9. The number of patients in the Lock Hospital on March 1 last was 90. During the period under review 411 patients were admitted, of whom 141, 52 and 10 were admitted for the second, third and fourth time respectively. The total number treated was therefore 501. Of the patients received 21 presented themselves voluntarily and were found to be suffering from the worst description of venereal disease. The daily average number of women in the hospital was 98·3, the number fluctuating from 74·8 in May to 120 in August, and averaging during November 94·5. The average period of detention in the hospital of each patient was 104 days. His Excellency the Governor in Council is glad to notice the statement made by Dr. Murphy that the women who have been registered for some time are, when admitted into the hospital, found to "suffer only from the mildest forms of disease," the disease having been "detected and subjected to treatment in time to prevent it from assuming any formidable features." The accommodation supplied was sufficient for all requirements, and the comfort of the inmates of the hospital was duly attended to. The situation of the hospital is reported to be inconvenient owing to its distance from the centre of the town, and it is suggested that a more suitable building might be obtained near the Kawasji Patel Tank. As, however, the house in which the hospital is at present located was taken on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General on a three years' lease from September 1, 1880, Government cannot entertain any proposal for moving the hospital elsewhere unless arrangements can be made for letting without loss the building now occupied.

10. The total expenditure during the nine months under review is stated to have amounted to Rs. 21,858. In this sum are included the increased salary paid under recent arrangements to the chief medical officer and the initial cost of opening the new examination office at Colaba. Government are pleased to notice the large diminution in the monthly cost per head of the patients residing in the hospital which has fallen from Rs. 6-11-7 to Rs. 4-13-6. Government concur with the Surgeon-General in considering the decrease under this head in the expenditure creditable to Dr. Murphy.

11. The most satisfactory feature in the reports submitted is the evidence they supply of the marked decrease in the amount and virulence of venereal disease in the city of Bombay which has followed the introduction of the Act, and has undoubtedly resulted from the operation of its provisions. The testimony on this point furnished from various sources appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council conclusive. The Captain of Her Majesty's ship Ruby states that the working of the Contagious Diseases Act has in his opinion "very much lessened the spread of disease" and been "productive of great benefit to Her Majesty's service." The medical officers of the same vessel write that though the crew have frequently been on shore on leave the number of cases of venereal disease has been surprisingly small while in the few cases which did occur the disease has been of a very mild type. Staff Surgeon Stone adds that he regards the present immunity of the crew from real disease after so long a stay off a large town as entirely attributable to the thorough manner in which the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Act are carried out in Bombay." Amongst the troops at Colaba a decrease of 42 per cent. in the number of cases of venereal diseases is reported although the averge daily strength of the troops stationed there was in excess of the ordinary number. Amongst the sepoys and followers of the 21st Regiment N. I. the cases of venereal diseases have fallen off by 73 per cent. At the European General Hospital the number of persons admitted suffring from primary syphilis exhibits a diminution of 41 per cent, whilst at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital a reduction of 13 per cent. in the number of patients treated for venereal complaints is reported. Taking all the hospital and dispensaries together the number of venereal cases treated during the fifteen months from June 1, 1879, to August 31, 1880, prior to the reintroduction of the Act was 8,964, whilst for the subsequent fifteen months from September 1, 1880, to November 30, 1881, during which the Act was in force, the number was only 7,235, showing a decrease of 1,729 cases or of 19 per cent.

The judicious energy and the ability displayed by Dr. Murphy in the discharge of the important and delicate duties entrusted to him merit the commendation of Government, and the Surgeon-General should also be thanked for the attention devoted by him to the operation of the Act in Bombay. The employment of Dr. Murphy on special duty in Bombay in connection with the working of the Act has proved to be in many ways most beneficial, and Government are of opinion that it should be highly inexpedient to remove him from the duties on which he is at present engaged. The Government of India may therefore be asked to sanction the continuance for a further period of twelve months of the arrangement now in force.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BENGAL.

A MODEL FARM.—The residents at Darjiling are rejoicing over the idea that they will soon be able to obtain a better supply of food, as sanction has at last been received from Government by Dr. Greenhill, of Cook & Co., Calcutta, to commence work at the projected model farm situated on the Nay *Khas Mehal.—Englishman.*

SHIPPING ACCOMMODATION AT CALCUTTA.—The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the expenditure by the Port Commissioners of a sum of Rs. 1,99,500 for an extension of the jetty embankment at the North end of No. 6 export shed, and of a sum of Rs. 14,500 for enclosing the open shed at No. 8 jetty, to adapt it for the stowage of cargo.—*Englishman.*

THE THEFT AT THE "ZOO."—The daring theft at the "Zoo," which we noticed yesterday, still remains shrouded in mystery in spite of all the efforts of the police, who are on several tracks. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal paid a visit to the Gardens on Tuesday afternoon, and, on entering the grounds, enquired, in the first instance, of the Police Superintendent who was making investigations, whether any clue had been obtained, and His Honour was informed that a durwan belonging to the Gardens had been arrested with Rs. 500 in his possession. But in refernce to this we are told that the man has accounted satisfactorily for the possession of the money, and has even shown a bank book in which some Rs. 1,500 stands to his credit; but the enquiry is still progressing, and the police seem to have little doubt, but that they will "spot" the thieves.—*Englishman.*

THE NEW DISPENSATION.—Less than a twelve months ago a small native paper, printed in English, was started, and called the *New Dispensation.* It appears to have been a success, and has now been enlarged and called "The Liberal and the New Dispensation." We are told this new paper "will contain the politics and social philosophy of the new dispensation, whilst that portion more strictly given up to religious matters, will contain all the spiritual phases and aspects" of the movement headed by Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen. Our contemporary in this new guise expresses the profoundest admiration of the present administration, and declares that "so long as liberalism means the cause of justice, truth, and benevolence, *The Liberal* is pledged to support the Government and policy of Lord Ripon."—*Indian Daily News.*

THE LATE MR. SOUTTAR.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Calcutta Municipal Commissioner at a recent meeting:—the Commissioners have received with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of Mr. W. M. Souttar, and desire to put on record their sense of the sad loss which the Corporation has sustained by this melancholy event. Although Mr. Souttar was not in strong health when he held the office of Chairman, still by his great administrative ability and tact, his economical spirit and hearty co-operation with his colleagues, and his single-minded zeal and devotion to the interest of the Municipality, he endeared himself to the Commissioners, and rendered service to the Corporation of which they will always cherish a greateful recollection." "That inview of this Corporation securing to itself some lasting record in memory of their late and lamented Chairman, a subscription be raised among the Commissioners and officers of the Municipality to enable a portrait or a bust of him to be placed in this Town Hall." "That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Robinson Souttar for communication to his famfly."

THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE exhibition opened in the India Museum yesterday (January 4) by His Excellency the Viceroy is described as one of Indian art manufactures. Full advantage has been taken of the latent elasticity of this expression, as the exhibition includes specimens not only of such productions as Jeypore enamels, but also of soft soap, which latter, even in favourable circumstances, does not probably find itself as a rule in such good company. As the exhibits range between such striking extremes, it may be guessed that the show is one of much variety, and this is indeed one of its most noticeable features. A fair proportion of the articles are of local and provincial manufacture, but the exhibition has by no means been limited to such, and the North-West Provinces and Madras, and in lesser extent Bombay, Rajputana, and the Punjaub, are all represented. Apparently, indeed, other than Indian manufactures have not been altogether excluded unless perhaps the one or two specimens of Chinese workmanship are the productions of local Chinamen. The opening ceremony takes place in the central courtyard of the museum building. A raised dias has been put up for His Excellency, and the courtyard was [illegible] hung about with flags, and otherwise decorated. The Exhibition room is the large oblong hall on the basement immediately across to the east. Close to the door the eye is likely to be attracted by a clay model, a scene representing a bazar in full swing. To the left are some mighty hawsers manufactured at the Ghoosery ropeworks, and a [illegible] which seems the most appropriate term of rhino-case leather, and some saddlery and harness from the Kidderpore Leather Factory. Supposing the visitor, on entering, turns to the left at once, he will be met by the [illegible] of a case of Messrs. P. Orr and Son's jewellery from Madras, and on the other of sundry exhibits of little brass figures, old and full of a language of their own to their esoteric band of admirers and [illegible] little further diverse specimens of stamped, enamelled and embroidered leather work, mostly hailing from Hyderabad, and some plain leather articles from the Kidderpore Leather Factory. Beyond the Madras jewellery is a case of enamels from Jeypore, Delhi and Multan. Among them a gold necklace of Jeypore make cannot fail to be noticed for the transparent brilliancy of its enamels. On the whole, however, it must be said this section of the exhibiton is but poorly represented. The leather is succeeded by the soft soap above alluded to, accompanied by two or three bars of the "Marine" article, all exhibited by Messrs. T. Barr & Co., of Garden Reach. The Bally Paper Mills next follow with a good show of their manufactures, including some paper made from plantain fibre. The Nizam's Government make a humbler show in the same line of business. Their neighbours are some specimens of the products of the Ghoosery ropeworks, ranging from strong ropes to fine fishing lines. Opposite are some fine coir mats by the same firm. It will be observed that in the exhibits so far the artistic element does not readily attract attention. However, we are approaching more artistic confines; the next case contains some fancy pottery from Ranigunge, and a somewhat larger show from the Madras and Bombay Schools of Art follows. On the whole a desire not to subordinate form to ornamentation is fairly apparent in these specimens of pottery, and some show much beauty of design, ornament and colouring. On the left hand, meanwhile, will have been passed some matting of fine texture from Midnapur. We have now reached the end of the room, and some pottery of a more pretentious character than the specimens just seen, is arranged against the end wall. Here, too, is a large screen of sandal wood elaborately carved, seemingly from southern India. Passing up the centre of the room, now it will be seen, is a line of cases containing textile fabrics in great variety. Gold and silver embroidered work on silk, velvet and wool; Cashmere shawls, one very fine specimen of which he who wills can become the possessor for Rs. 1,200; silks of all colours, both plain and figured, from Hyderabad, Midnapur, Maldah, Thibet and from China; tussars from Bhangalpur and Balasore; Aurangabad cotton and silk cloth; cotton prints from Hyderabad; cloths from the Khasia hills; Cashmere *patu* and *pashmina*. The embroidered brocades are some of them extremely handsome; the printed cloths are also noticeable. On the right-hand side we find the cases devoted to metal ware. The first three contain a large collection of those ricketty productions, Banaras brass ware; and a few brass domestic utensils made in Gya. Then follows a case of the Muradabad metal ware, showing among it some fine and delicate work, and then we have *bidri* work from Lucknow and from its original home, Bidar, in Hyderabad, a small collection, but very choice. Among a miscellaneous set of metalware adjoining a small *lota* claims separate attention. Apparently it is of some age, and as it would seem from Tanjore. It is elaborately engraved with mythological subjects, and ornamented further with incusted pieces of copper. This brings us again to the top of the hall, and if we turn back, a great variety of articles will meet the view in the cases on the opposite side, and again on the right hand. Wicker work from Chittagong, bamboo work from the same place, and a bamboo hat from China; small lacquered articles from various parts of the country; including a fair show from Birbhum; ivory carved and inlaid work from Vizagapatam, among which is noticeable a beautiful casket elaborately covered in delicate ivory tracery, so that the wood substructure just peeps through here and here; a small set of Murshidabad ivory figures, and some few clay figures principally of local make. The size one or two of these figures have been successfully made, may give rise to the hope that India some day will produce her sculptors capable of delineating the human body on a suitable scale. Returning once again on reaching the termination of this passage, and up for the last time, the show cases on either hand now disclose to our view sundry small specimens of glass ware, the manufacture of Gya and Patna; stone bowls and cups from Singbhum; old filigrain silver work of Trichinopoly, some more modern work of that character from Kattack, that place being admirably represented; jade knife handles, and bowls from Gya; stone and marble figures, both plain and gaudily painted, from Rajputana and Benares; some hill jewellery from Darjiling, among it a massive silver necklet suspending an amulet of gold, having a turquoise imbedded in its centre, is an article likely to tempt the collector of such things; and a fair show of miscellaneous Indian jewellery. Hamilton and Co., have a somewhat extensive exhibit of jewellery made by their native workmen, and as has already been mentioned, Messrs. Orr and Son of Madras are also among the exhibitors. There are one or two specimens of furniture in the shape of cabinets and brackets likely to attract attention; and some dozen carpets pendent from the ceiling, but not in a favourable position for observation. The exhibition contains one or two articles which may be best described as curiosities, as, for instance a silver casket from Jeypore, the work of a blind man; two Thibetan praying bells, one of brass, and one of silver; the casket wherein was contained the address presented by the Muhammadan community of Bangalore to the Maharaja of Mysore on his recent installation.

The room available for the exhibition is perhaps a trifle straitened, but excellent judgment has overcome this difficulty in the arrangement of the exhibits, a process calling for no small trouble, for which the public are under an obligation to those who so generously undertook the task.

The Exhibition was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

During this week admission will be only by season tickets, but next week the exhibition will be open to all at rates which will be notified shortly.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

EMIGRANTS FOR MARTINIQUE.—A contingent of 450 emigrants will be despatched by the Pondicherry Government to Martinique during current month.—*Mail.*

THE 4TH REGIMENT M. L. CAVALRY.—This Regiment, under the command of Colonel E. M. Lawford, and in medical charge of Dr. E. Fawcett, left Bellary *en route* to Kamptee, on the 15th of last month, and will reach its destination about the 12th proximo. The families of the men of the Regiment were left behind, but will join the [illegible] at Kamptee by rail about the 12th proximo.—*Mail.*

DEPARTURE OF SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.—His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, accompanied by the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and Military Secretary to His Excellency embarked per s. s. Socotra on Wednesday afternoon for Rangoon, on a tour of inspection of troops in British Burmah.—*Mail.*

DISASTER AT THE CAR FESTIVAL AT CHEDUMBARAM.—We have received a report of a disaster that occurred at the annual car festival celebrated at Chedumbaram, in the South Arcot District, on last Tuesday, 3rd instant. The great idol car of the Sivaite temple in Chedumbaram, known as Nataserswami's Covil, was being drawn in procession on that day through the streets of the town. The town was densely crowded by people from various parts of the country, and the gathering was unusually large owing to those returning from Srirungum after the Yagadasi there having swelled the crowd. The idol of the temple, being as usual placed in the car, with the attendant priests and servitors, was being dragged through the streets by a great number of people, when at noon, all of a sudden, a cracking sound was heard in the car, when one of the priests, apprehending an accident to the car, at much risk to himself jumped off and escaped with some injury caused by the fall. At the same time the car broke down with a terrible crash, and became a wreck. One of the priests in the car, who appears to have been more concerned to secure the valuable ornaments with which the idol was decked, put his arms round the idol and grasped it firmly, in which position he was afterwards found killed, with the pointed ends of the idol's crown penetrating into his bowels. On removing the *debris* of the car, two others who were on it were found killed. About twenty persons, who were near the car when it broke down, were more or less injured, and some of them were conveyed to hospital in a precarious condition. The great crowd of people who witnessed the disaster, seemed struck with awe and fear, and quickly dispersed to their homes, and the general feeling among the community is that some great calamity is pending over the country.—*Times.*

FATAL RIOT IN THE BELLARY DISTRICT.—The Bangalore *Daily Post* hears from a correspondent that a rather serious riot occurred in the Bellary District about a fortnight ago, in the village of Kumpli, which is some thirteen miles distant from the town of Bellary. It was occasioned by a caste-dispute which has existed from some time past between the Baiders and Lingayets, the former of whom persisted in carrying their religious processions through the streets in which the Lingayets were resident, a proceeding which irritated the men of the latter caste. The matter was referred to the Collector for arbitration, with the result that his decision was in favour of the Baiders, who were al-

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lowed the liberty of carrying their deities all over the village of Kumpli. The dissatisfied Lingayets thereupon engaged an advocate, who immediatly placed himself in telegraphic communication with the Madras Government, who rescinded the order passed by the Collector, and directed a thorough investigation to be held into the point in dispute. Accordingly an inquiry was held, which resulted in the order of the Collector being upheld. Smarting under their defeat, the Lingayets engaged a number of men of the chuckler caste to assail the Baiders on the first occasion the latter used the streets of the former for their processions. Anticipating an outbreak, the Deputy Collector took the necessary precautions for nipping it in the bud. Unconscious of the mischief that was brewing, the Baiders proceeded to make the tour of the village with their *swamies*, which they did without meeting with opposition till they reached the quarter occupied by the disaffected caste. Here they were assailed by the chucklers with sticks and swords, the Deputy Collector being also wounded in the *melee*; but before matters came to a climax, the police were on the spot and drove the rioters back with powder and shot. One of the rioters was killed on the spot by a bullet piercing his lungs, while several others were wounded, one of whom has since died.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

MAJOR J. R. CAMPBELL, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Dera Ismail Khan, *vice* Captain J. B. Watts, proceeding to join the 5th Punjab Cavalry at Rajanpore.

FALL OF A BUILDING.—On Wednesday, the 28th December, about six o'clock, the large durbar room in tho Residency at Jacobabad fell in with a crash. Two men were in the room. They were alarmed by unusual sounds, and by seeing the windows apparently moving, they ran out just in time to avoid being crushed by the mass of falling timbers and masonry. The "Residency" is an enormous range of buildings, erected by General Jacob; the two ends are occupied by officers and families, but the middle, which fell, was luckily untenanted. It had been a long time in a very dilapidated condition, it is thought that the shaking caused by the removal thence of a quantity of furniture a little while ago must have been too much for its constitution. The noise of the falling roof is described as having been like thunder, and the dust raised was something astonishing even for Jacobabad. Last hot weather the durbar room was used as a church whenever a clergyman came over, and held a service, but it has long been considered dangerous.—*Pioneer.*

SUGGESTED NEW [illegible] TAXATION.—A correspondent makes the following suggestion:—Among other things which might be made to yield revenue to the State, in the shape of stamp duty, are "forms," or rather the acts and deeds of which these are the tokens. In the great spending departments, such as the Public Works and the Commissariat, a multitude of tenders and bills are prepared evey month, in prescribed forms, and these often represent large transactions, in which a small tax would not be felt. And even on tenders and bills for petty works and repairs, a tax of a quarter, a half, or even a whole anna would be no hardship. It might be made illegal for any one to tender, or to render a bill for the value of work done for or goods sold to, certain departments except on forms bearing impressed or adhesive stamps of a certain value, and, correspondingly, for the receiver of such tenders, or the payer of such bills, to deal with any such documents if unstamped. And there are doubtless many other necessary documents which might be stamped. The head of almost every department of the State would be able to specify some items which might thus yield revenue.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE LAHORE EXHIBITION.—The Exhibition has entered on a new feature in its short career—the price of admission is now reduced to four annas, and consequently the attractions that have brought many visitors daily at Re. 1 each will now be spread over a much wider field. The natives generaly, however, will probably not know for a few days that the price of admission is reduced, unless the usual mode of circulating *khabber* by means of the *tom-tom* be employed. We have not heard either whether any days are to be set apart for native females to see the Exhibition; they would probably like to have an opportunity offered them. Some additional articles have been sent in during the last two or three days, consisting of some carved doors similar to those already in the Exhibition, and a specimen of repoussé copper work has also been sent. Chairs in great varity of shape have also been sent from Gujrat; they are made after English patterns, and, being well finished and moderate in price, have sold rapidly. A collection of the admirable pottery made at the Bombay School of Art has been sent up by Mr. Terry, the author of this successful revival and expansion a of an art which, until he took it up, was virtually deed. The collection is for sale, but several pieces have already been secured for the Lahore Museum and for private persons. The variety of form and colour, and the technical excellence displayed in this work should render it valuable as an example to our Punjab potters. Some pretty printed cottons, manufactured at Sultanpur in the Kapurthala State, have all been sold; the greater number will go to South Kensington. The embroidery has also attracted much attention, and it is intended to have a special report on this class of work: two ladies have undertaken the task; they are able, from their special knowledge, to treat the subject as it well deserves. These specimens of native skill are likely to originate a trade in this particular work. Formerly only a few were occasionally employed in doing embroidery for wealthy purchasers, but a more extended and regular demand will doubtless arise when its peculiar merits are known and appreciated. The sum of Rs. 3,000 has been set apart for prizes, but the precise form of the rewards has not been yet fixed. The several juries, a list of which is given below, have been daily engaged in the Exhibition, and in a few days will finish their labours; the reporters will then send in their reports to the Central Committee, who will make a final report on the entire Exhibition.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

ANTIDOTE TO COBRA POISON.

DR. VINCENT RICHARDS draws the following conclusions from experiments he has lately made with permanganate of potash as an antidote to cobra poison:—

I. That in dogs no appreciable symptoms of cobra-poisoning followed the hypodermic or intravenous injection of a watery solution of from 2 to 7 centigrammes of cobra-poison when previously mixed with from 1 to 3 decigrammes of permanganate of potash, though under ordinary circumstances such quantities hypodermically injected are more than sufficient to produce fatal results.

II. That when similar quantities of a watery solution of cobra-poison were hypodermically injected into dogs, and were followed either immediately or after an interval of four minutes (the longest interval I have yet efficiently tested) by the hypodermic injection into the same part of a watery solution of permanganate of potash (1 to 6 decigrammes), no appreciable symptoms of cobra-poisoning resulted.

III. That when glycerine was used instead of water to disolve the dried cobra-poison the permanganate of potash appeared to have no power over the virulence of the virus.

IV. That after the development of symptoms of cobra-poisoning the injection of permanganate of potash, whether hypodermic or intravenous, or both failed to exercise any influence upon the symptoms.

V. That permanganate of potash possesses no prophylactic properties, since death followed the hypodermic injection of 3½ centigrammes of copra-poison in watery solution in the case of a dog which had been hypodermically injected a few hours previously with 8 decigrammes of the agent in solution.

VI. That it would appear to be absolutely necessary that the permanganate, to be efficacious, should come into actual contact with the copra-poison.

VII. That although no symptoms of copra-poisoning followed the injection of cobra-poison and permanganate of potash, sloughing of the part injected sometimes followed.

VIII. That up to the present time it has never been experimentally shown that any agent has either the power to neutralise the cobra-poison lying in the tissues, or to prevent death when four minutes had elapsed from the time of the injection of the poison to that of treatment.

IX. That if permanganate of potash has such power to destroy so subtle a poison as that of the cobra, it is probable that the hypodermic injection of the agent in the bite of a rabid animal would destroy the virus which causes that terrible disease—Hydrophobia.

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F. Dessandier & Co.'s **2-star Brandy...	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy...	„ 23 0	
Do. Brandy *** 3-star...	„ 32 0	
CLARETS. From H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.		
Chateau de Frands...	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons...	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville...	„ 19 0	
Chateau Lafitte...	„ 24 0	
From Montheuil Franc Fils Aine, Bordeaux.		
Chateau Labranche...	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 22 0
Chateau Divian...	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau d'Ulzan...	„ 20 0	
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	Rs. 5 0	
Do. do. (1 doz. pints.)	„ 3 0	
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE (1 doz. qts.)	„ 5 0	
MUNICH EXPORT BEER, from the brewery of Count Pappinheim (1 doz. qts.)	„ 6 8	
St. PAULI BEER, Bremen (1 doz. qts.)	„ 5 8	
MULLER'S BEER, Bremen (1 doz. qts.)	„ 6 0	
Do. do. (1 doz. pts.)	„ 4 4	
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants...	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Italian Vermouth...	„ 18 0	
Absinthe...	„ 30 0	
Kuemmel, (a delicious liquor)...	„ 32 0	
No. 1, Do. (do.)...	„ 38 0	

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 26th November, 1881.

NOTICES.

NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES, NOVELTIES.
CURIOSITIES IN GREAT VARIETY
FROM
JAPAN, CHINA, & PERSIA;
AND
SPECIAL SELECTION

One of our partners just returned from Japan of Elegant and useful ARTICLES suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS.

Just Imported.

A new consignment just unpacked, large and assorted stock never before witnessed in Bombay.

Inspection solicited from the 15th instant.

11, Hummum-street. GLENROY & Co.

NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.

1 Pair of Horizontal 8 H. P. Engines and Boiler.
2 do. do. 4 H. P. Engines.
1 Pair of Engines, 9½ inch Cylinder, 10 inch stroke with 16 inch Centrifugal Pump combined.
1 Hick's Boiler, 27 ft. long and 6 ft. 6 in. diameter with mountings complete.
1 Four ton Steam Crane.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pulleys and Drums from 16 inches to 10 feet diameter.
1 Horizontal 3 H.P. Engine by Tangey.
20 Tons of English Socket-pipes, 20 inch diameter, Screw Jacks, Pumps, Crab Winches, &c.
30 Platts and McCarthy's Gins and one Opener.
1 T. Sugden's Improved Cotton Gin for Hand and Steam-power.
For particulars apply to
T. SUGDEN,
21, Grant-road.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a careful analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Ailiousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other BILMENTS which are so generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co. and Messrs. BATHGATE & Co.
KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY Pharmaceutical Chemists.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

SALES BY AUCTION

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at No. 3, Marine lines, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, three and one light hanging kerosine lamps, rich carpets, a pair of handsome fast-trotting brown Australian horses, a handsome Arab chesnut charger, a handsome sociable Landau, sets of plated mounted double harness, saddles and bridles, staff saddle cloth and bridle, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Major-General C. T. Aitchison. The same comprises rich keyflower pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electroplated ware, such as spoons and forks, mahogany boxes, containing dessert knives and forks with mother-o'pearl handles, cruet and egg frames, best plated ice pitcher, tea trays, salvers, butter pots, sets of table and dessert knives, teakwood dining-table in 3 pieces, sideboards, 3 light plated hanging argand lamps, kerosine hanging and wall lamps, rich Brussels carpets, elaborately carved circular, pier, occasional, and card tables, conversation, half back and reclining couches, easy and drawing room chairs, tete-a-tete couch, music canterbury, teakwood and blackwood and iron camp-cots, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, toilet table with glass attached, washhand tables and crockery, mahogany cheval and toilet glasses, writing-tables, teapoys, and dispense and cooking utensils, books, large Japanned China jars and vases, plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 pair of handsome fast trotting brown Australian horses.
1 handsome Bay Arab charger.
1 handsome sociable landau.
Sets of double harness, saddles and bridles.
Staff saddle cloth with lace, holster, &c. &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS IN TUBS AND POTS, AT CUMBALLA HILL.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 17th and 18th January, sale commencing at 6-30 a. m. on each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence on Cumballa Hill, a collection of crotons, ferns, roses, bignomas, and other choice plants and flowering shrubs, the property of C.E. Fox, Esquire. Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view on and after Saturday, the 14th instant.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, January 9th, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR STILL HOCK.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, to close account,

15 boxes still hock (Lauben.)
8 „ „ (Diedeshimer.)
22 „ „ (Hockheimerberg.)
20 „ „ (Liebfraumilch.)
23 „ „ (Rudeshimer.)
11 „ „ (Forfter Graminer.)
8 „ „ (Gesenheimer.)
5 „ „ (Bodenheimer.)

Sample bottles may be obtained at auction prices.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
8 „ dhoties.
10 cases white mulls.
8 „ shirtings.
10 bales grey madapollams.
17 cases matches.
15 „ clocks and time-pieces.
1 „ lustre beads.
1 Lithographic press in working order.
1 Mahogany square Pianoforte by Collard and Collard.
On account and at the risk of Oomersey Hunsraz—
R B D 16-19—4 bales 1,600 pieces 9½ yards by 42 inches,
2 scarfs fancy border grey dhoties.
By order of Goolbai, daughter of Byramshaw Cama, and on account and at the risk of Hormusjee Aderjee Cooper, residing in Old Sonapore-lane.
12 silk dresses and 1 piece of gold and silver embroidered border.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome grey riding mare, 16 hands.
1 new office shigram.

SALE OF AMERICAN ROSIN.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Khoja Moholla, by order and in the godown of Mr. Tharyabhoy Topun, on account and at the risk of Borah Adamjee Bhaiee and Borah Esmaljee Allibhoy 399 barrels rosin.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS at the godown of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., within the Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 13th January, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the godown of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.,

A quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Rampart-row, next to the Waverley Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished teakwood houshold furniture, mostly made to order, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, rich table ornaments and flower vases, pictures, &c., the property of F. Bridger, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 2, Mazagon, next door to Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a solid mahogany square pianoforte, by Schroder, &c., the property of Dr. A. Bocarro.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 9th January, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PAPER MANUFACTURING MILL.

If not previously disposed of by private contract, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 10th January, 1882, at 5 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, by order of the liquidators of the above company, on the premises at SION, near the G. I. P. Railway station.

The whole plant and machinery consisting chiefly of a 64 inch paper machine, with wet part drying cylinder and calendars, press rolls, 2 revolving rag boilers, 6 rag engine beaters and washers, paper cutting machine, 2 steam engines for driving paper machine, and paper cutting machine, two steam boilers, one by Galloway and one by Root, and other materials suitable for the said Mill.

For all further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the auctioneers or the liquidator, Mr. Futtehally Rahimtoola, care of Messrs. Tyabjee and Co., and catalogues can be had at the undersigned.

TO MERCHANTS, DEALERS, AND LOVERS OF FINE ART.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. have received instructions to sell by public auction at their saleroom, Meadow-street, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p. m., a very fine and valuable collection of pictures comprising, among others, some very excellent pictures, Historical, religious, studies in marine, landscape, &c., in gilt frames.

The following are the names of a few:—
Judgement of Solomon.
Mary Queen of Scots.
Devotions.
Spare the Weeds.
Will She.
Landing Fish Scarbro.
On the Midway.
Where there is a Will, there is a Way.
The Meet.
The Kill.
The Little Stranger.
Going to the Ball.
Going to the Banquet,
And a great number of others.

An invoice comprising of solid leather Gladstone bags, ladies' hand bags in varieties, jewel-boxes, photo frames, gold and silver pencil cases, sets of studs, buttons, window-curtains, memo books, date cases, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 9th January, 1882.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., 224, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.